D. BRADFORD Editor.

## LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, SEP. 28, 1837.

No. 39 Vol. 52

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A DVERTISING. 1 square, or less, 1 or 3 times, \$1,50; three months \$4; six mouths \$7,50, twelve months \$15. Longerones in proporton.

#### Good Bargains!

ESIROUS to close my business in Lexington, I offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

#### GROCERIES. WINES & LIQUORS,

At prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory to all who wish to purchase. Persons wishing to embark in the business would do well to examine his stock-to such, advantageous terms will

Country Dealers, Tavern-Keepers, House Keepers and others, who wish to replenish their stock, have now an opportunity to

BUY BETTER BARGAINS,

Than at any other time, West of the Mountain The lovers of GOOD WINES & BRAN-DIES, have now an opportunity of supplying themselves with a superior article, and on bet ter terms than at any time before in the West. These Wines and Liquors are the careful selection from every market that promised a PURE ARTICLE. Should the Stock not be dispose ed of by the 27TH OF NOVEMBER NEXT it will, on that day, be offered AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bid der, in lots to suit purchasers -- at which time or before, the terms of sale will be made

BENJ. F. CRUTCHFIELD. Lexington, September, 1837.

Persons indebted to me, and particular ly those who have open accounts, are earnestly requested to call and liquidate the same, as ear BENJ. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

#### PUBLIC SALE OF CHAUMIERE,

LYING IN JESSAMINE COUNTY; One of the handsomest improved Places Robert B Craston in Kentucky

The undersigned being about to remove to the "Far West," will on THURSDAY OCTO BER 10, 1837,

ROCEED to sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, one of the most valuable Tracts of Land in the State. The tract now offered for sale, is well known to the public as the celebrated Chaumiere des Prairies of the late the celebrated Chaumiere ass Frairies of the late.

Colonel Meade: whether for its advantages as regards its location, being only \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ miles from Lexington, and \$1\frac{\pi}{2}\$ miles from the Nicholasville Turnpike, or for the quality of the soil, timber, and water, it cannot be suppassed in the State.

The Tract contains

Within Slate Heman Allen Horace Everett New York.

Thomas B Jackson Abraham Vanderveer C C Cambreleng Elly Moore

#### 400 ACRES,

Well Improved, and can be seen by any per son disposed to purchse at any time previou

There will be also sold at the same time Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sleep, Wheat, Corn, Hemp in stack, and Farming Utensils of every description: also,—HOUSE & KITCHEN John I DeGral

If deemed necessary, the land can be sold in two pieces of about 334 acres, and 64 acres. Each piece being well improved with necessary buildings, &c. for a family. Also will be sold, 600 Acres in Ohio County, on Lewis

creck, 5 miles from the town of Hartford. Isaac H Bronson Terms of Sale. For the Land-one third cash in hand, the remainder in one and two years without interest, if punctually paid, a lien being retained on the Land. For the other articles-\$10 and under, can in hand; over that amount 12 months credit, notes with approved security will be required. The sale will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and the Land will be sold precisely at 1 o'clock, P. M.

WM. ROBARDS. September 15th, 1837.—37-3t. Obs. & Intel. insert 3t.

#### Administrators Sale

N SATURDAY, September 30, 1837, will be sold at the residence of George Clugston, three miles from Lexington, on the Win chester Turnpike, the Personal Esate of William K. Clagston, deceased, consisting of

I Young NEGRO MAN, do do WOMAN, and two CHILDREN. HORSES, 1 MULE, BEDS, &c.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, a, m., on redit of vine months, for all sums over Five Dollars, bond and approved security required. GEORGE CLUGSTON, Adm'r. Sept. 14, 1837 -37-3t

Observer and Rep. insert 3t

THE PURCHASERS A T the Sale of TILMAN KEMPER, deceased, are here notified, that Gold and Silver, or its equivalent, will be required of them in discharge of their respective Notes.

LEVI KEMPER,

Chas McClure
W W Potter
David Petriken

BENJ. KEMPER, Sept. 20, 1837.-38-3t\*

### NOTICE.

LL persons having claims against the estate of B. C. RANDALL, dec'd. are requested to present them to the undersigned, proper-Iv authenticated, for settlement; and those owing the estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

U. P. RANDALL,

Edward Davies
David Polls Edward Darlington Mathias Morris

From the Globe. TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. List of Members of the Senate of the

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.						
	V. I	3.	W.			
Maine	2		Ruggles & Williams			
N. Hampshre,	2		Hubbard & Pierce			
Vermont		2	Prentiss & Swift			
Massachusetts		2	Webster & Davis			
Rhode Island		2				
Connecticut	2		Niles & Smith			
New York	2 2 1		Wright & Tallmadge			
New Jersey	1	1	Southard & Wall			
Delaware		2	Bayard & Clayton			
Pennsylvania	2		Buchanan & McKean			
Maryland		2	Kent & Spencer			
Virginia	2		Rives & Roane			
North Carolina	2		Brown & Strange			
South Carolina			Calhoun & Preston			
Georgia	2		King & Cuthbert			
Alabama	2		King & Clay			
Mississippi	1	1	Black & Walker			
Louisiana	2		Nicholas & Moulton			
Tennessee	1	1	White & Grunay			
Kentucky		2	Clay & Crittenden			
Arkansas	2		Sevier & Fulton			
Missonri	2		Benton & Linn			
Illinois	3		Robinson & Young			
Indiana	1		Smith & Tipton			
Ohio	2		Morris & Allen			
Michigan	2		Lyon & Norvell			
	-	-				
	34	18				

A list of members of Congress for the Twenty fifth Congress. The names of the dem members are printed in roman letters, and the federalists in italic.

James Garland Francis E Rives

Geo C Dromgoole

James W Bouldin

John M Patton

James M Mason

I S Pennybacker

Archibald Stuart

Robert Craig Geo W Hopkins

Joseph Johnson Wm S Morgan

R T M Hunter John Taliaferro Chas F Mercer John Robertson

Francis Mallory

Jesse A Bynum M T Hawkins

James McKay
Wm Montgomery
Henry Connon
E D Stanley

Charles Shepard Edmond Deberry

James Graham

Samuel S Sawyer

SOUTH CAROLINA.

John P Richardson Waddy Thompson

Francis W Pickens

W K Clawney F H Elmore

John K Griffin R B Smith

Lewis Williams

Abraham Rencher Augustine H Shepheid

Henry A Wise NORTH CAROLINA

John W Jones

Walter Coles

MAINE. John Fairfield Timothy J Carter FOJ Smith Thomas Davee Hugh J Anderson George Evans Joseph C Noyes

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Samuel Cushman James Farrington Joseph Weeks Jared W Williams MASSACHUSETTS. William Parmenter

Nathaniel B Borden Richard Fletcher S C Philips Caleb Cushing Geo Grennell Geo N Briggs W B Calhoun J Q Adams John Reed W S Hastings

Robert B Cransion RHODE ISLAND CONNECTICUT. Isaac Toucey Elisha Haley Thomas T Whittlesey Launcelot Phelps

Orrin Holt VERMONT. Issac Fletcher Hiland Hall William Slade

John Palmer

John Edwards

Henry Foster

Arphaxad Loomis

Amasa J Parker

Hiram Gray

Saml Birdsall

John T Andrews
Edward Cu tis

Ogden Hoffman

David Russell

Timothy Childs

Luther C Peck

Millard Fillmore

Charles F Mitchell

NEW JERSEY.

Jno B Ayerigg

Jno P Maxwell Wm Halstead

Jos F Randolph

Lemuel Paynter

Jacob Fry Jr David D Wagot

Henry Logan

David Petriken

Saml W Morris

Wm Bentty

Robt H Hammond

Andrew Buchanan

Arnold Plummer

Charles G Stratton

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm Taylor

John Campbell Thomas Glascock
J F Cleaveland eaton Grantland Charles E Haynes Governeur Kemble Hopkins Holsey Jahez Jackson Nathl Jones George W Owens Geo W B Townes Zadoc Pratt W C Dowson Robert M'Clellan ALABAMA. John I DeGraff

Francis S Lyon Reuben Chapman J L Martin Dixon H Lewis

John F H Claiborne S H Gholson Louisiana. Eleazer W Ripley Henry Johnson Andrew D W Bruyn Rice Garland A A M'Clellan H L Turney Ebenr J Shield James K Polk
Wm B Carter James Standefer Wm B Campbell John Bell Abraham P Maury Richard Cheatham John W Crockett Christopher H Willia KENTUCKY. John L Murray

John Pope Edward Rumsey Jos R Underwood Sherrod Williams James Harlan Wm J Graves Richard Harres Richard H Menifes John Chambers Wm W Southgate Edward B Hubley Henry A Muhlenberg ARKANSAS.
Archibald Yell

Missouri.
Albert H Harrison ILLINOIS. A W Snyder Zadok Casey Wm L May INDIANA Bathff Boon John Ewing Win Graham George H Dunn James Rariden Wm Herrod

Albert S White

Taylor Webster

OHIO. Alex Duncau

Chas Ogle TM TMcKennan Thomas L Hamar Thomas Henry
DELAWARE.
Jshn J Milligan
MARYLAND. JTH Worthington Benjamin C He ward Isaac McKim

Francis Thomas
Wm C Johnson John Dennis
James A Pearce
Daniel Janifer
Michigan. Isaac E Crary

D P Leadbetter Wm H Hunter Matthias Shepler Patrick G Good Thomas Corwin Calvory Morris Wm K Bond J Ridgway Alexander Harper Sampson Mason J Alexander jr John W Allen Elisha Whittllsey A W Loomis RECAPITULATION.

ı		Dem.	Fed.
	Mane	6	2
ı	New Hampshire	5	
ı	Massachusetts	2	10
	Rhode Island		2
	Connecticut	6	
	Vermont	1	4
	New York	30	10
	New Jersey		6
	Pennsylvania	17	11
	Delaware		1
	Maryland	4	4
	Virginia	15	6
	North Carolina	5	8
	South Carolina	5 2 8	4 6 8 7
Į	Georgia		1
I	Kentucky	2	11
	Tennessee	4	9
ı	Ohio	8	11
1	Indiana	1	6
1	Louisana	1	2
Į	Mississippi	2	
١	Illinois	3	
1	Alabama	3	2
۱	Missouri	2 3 3 2	
ı	Arkansa	1	
ı	Michigan	1	
ı	1000	1000	

Mr. ADAMS offered for consideration the three following resolutions:

Democratic majority, 16.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, so far as may be consistent with the public interest, all the correspondence between the Government of the United States and that of Mexico concerning the boundary between them, and particularly concerning any proposition for a cession of territory belonging to the Mexican confederation to the United States; and also all correspondence relating thereto between the Department of State and the Diplomatic Representatives of the United States in Mexico, and of the said Department with those of the Mexican Republic accredited to the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That the President of the Inited States be requested to communicate to this House whether any proposition has been made on the part of the Republic of Texas to the Government of the United States for the annexation of the said Republic of Texas to this Union, and if such proposition has been made, what answer has been returned, and all correspondence which has taken place elating thereto.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communi. ate to this House, so far as the public interest will permit, the correspondence between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain relating to the Northeastern boundary of the United States, since the message of the late President to the Senate of the Uinted States of the 15th of June, 1836.

Movement of Troops .- The New York Post of Tuesday says that four Companies of the Second Regiment of the United States Infantry, fromFort Howard, Green Bay, have reached that city and proceeded to Fort Hamilton, which station they willoccupy until the season is sufficiently far advanced to open the new campaign in Florida. These troops we understand are to form a part of the Army Corps ordered to concentrate in Florida during the month of October next. The following officers accompany the command: Brt. Major Hoffman, first Lieut. Patten, second Lieut. Bumford, second Lieut. Anderson, second Lieut, Wessells, and Surgeon Satterlee .- Balt. Amer.

It is stated in the Georgia Federal Unon that as a matter of precaution tho Governor of that State has determined te organize a sufficient force of volunteers in the Cherokee circuit, for the protect tion of the people of that part of Georgia against any depredations or hostilities that the Cherokee and Creek Indians in that section may be disposed to commit on unoffending and peaceful citizens. It is apprehended that the removal of those Indians will not be effected without bloodshed, unless a sufficient military force is organized to overawe them .- Ib.

Mexico .- The New York Courier has Vera Cruz papers to the 16th August. General Santa Anna, on the late occur rences of his political life. He has left his hacienda, Mango de Clava, and gone to Jalappa, in the hope of restoring his health, which has been greatly affected by his campaign in Texas. The Mexican fleet had sailed from Vera Cruz on squadron.-Ib.

General will have received a sum in the shape of fees to the amount of 100,000l. for signing patents of office.

Shocking.—At a shooting match in St. Francis Co. Arkansas, on the 7th ult., a dispute occurred between two men named Rachels and Carothers, in the course of which Rachels was about to shoot Carothers. The son of Carothers observing the son of Carothers observ him, and shot his own father. He then snatched another rifle from a bystander, and shot down Rachels, who was trying to make his escape; after which he surrendered himself to the civil authorities.

New Theory of the Universe .- A Mr. B. Lemoin, of O. has invented a new planetary system. He contends that the earth does not go over or around the sun. in any manner whatever; but that instead of this, it has a centre of its own outside of the sun, round which it re-volves producing the various seasons.

A woman who uniformly makes good coffee does not scold even on a washing day, and would not be ashamed to be seen before breakfast time, will certainly make a good wife.

New Bishop of Quebec .- A gentleman in this city of undoubted veracity assures us that the Rev. Adolphius Fitzclarence, son of the late King, has been appointed to the vacant see. This portion of the vineyard will be peculiarly favored in the possession of such a laborer, who, both by precept and example will drive hypocrisy, at least, from amongst us .-Toronto Advocate.

The following is related as a dialogue etween a drunkard and his wife; it is in perfect accordance with the unreasonaleness of drunkards in general.

"I say Molly, what have you got for linner?" "I told you, this morning, we nad nothing in the house." "O, well, let ne take the baby, and you pick up something." "So you told me this morning, but there's nothing to pick." "Oh pick up some bread and potatoes, Moily; pick up something." "But Mr. Lindsy, there's othing in the house." "Nothing at all." 'No meal, nor bread, nor butter, nor pootoes, nor a mouthful of any thing that can be eaten." "Well, Well, Molly, 1 say pick up a little something or other, and let us have a dinner for I am in a urry,"

The Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada which was convened a short time since, has, it appears, been prorogued by order of the Gover or without doing more than interchange with the Executive Departments the usual communications at the opening of that Assembly. The message of Lord Gosford was satisfactorily auswered by the Legislative Council, but the House of Commons in their response, so far from expressing satisfaction with the proceedings that have occurred in the mother country rela-Canadian affairs, say that the destroyed any remains of confidence on the part of the colonists, and confirmed them in their course of opposition. The address having been presented to Eoad Gosford, he returned for an swer that he should lose no time in transmitting it to England, and that whilst he regretted the letermination to interrupt the regular course o he governmental operations by witholding sup lies, notwithstanding the assurances held ou of a correction of existing evils, he should in the exercise to the best his judgement the powers and advancement of the interest and welfare o all classes of her Canadian subjects. The prorogation immediately followed. Some mention is made in the Canadian papers of the con duct of M. Pontois, the French Ambassador to the United States, who has been on a tour through Canada, and is said to have identified himselfin some measure with the French oppo sitionists. We hope and believe that there is a mistake in the matter, as M. Pontois knows and would doubtlessly pursue the course most proper existing circumstances.

Enormous Bird .- Mr. Temple in his "Travels in Peru," relates that he once had an opportunity of shooting a condor. It was so satiated with its repast on the carcass of a horse, says he, as to suffer me to approach within pistol shot before it extended its enormous wings to take flight, which was to me the signal to fire, and having loaded with an ample charge of bullets, my aim proved effectual and fatal. What a formidable monster did I behold in the ravine beneath me, screaming and flapping in the last convalsive struggle of life! It may be difficult to believe that the most gigantic, animal which inhabits the earth or the ocean can be equaled in size by a tenant of the air; and those persons who have never seen a larger bird than our mountain eagle will probably read with astonishment of a species of that same bird in the South-They are said to contain a manifesto of ern hemisphere, being so large and strong as to seize an ox with its talons, and lift it into the air whence it lets it fall to the ground in order to kill it and to prev upon the carcass. But this astonishment must in a great degree subside, when the dimensions of the bird are taken into consideration, and which, incredible as they the 7th August in search of the Texan | may appear, I now insert verbatim from note taken down with my own hand. When the wings are spread, they meas. Spoils of Office.—By the accession of ure sixteen paces, forty feet in extent, ment of descent, but expanded by the atmosthe Queen of England, the Attorney from point to point. The feathers are phere as it approached the earth, and forming we had cleared all the buildings. During this

murder perpetrated in this vicinity, on Monday the 14th inst.
Solomon W. Griffin, the overseer on the plan-

tation of Col. A. Pagh, on the morning of the 14th inst. went to the place in which the hands were chopping wood, for the purpose of measurneighbors, without any saddle, and sent home an hour or so after wards. The circumstance excited a suspicion of his having been thrown rom his horse, and immediate search was instiinted and continued during the day time, until

Mr Griffin was from Bertie county, North Carolina, and had been residing on the same plantation for three or four years past. He was generally esteemed by all who knew him, and bore the character of an upright and hon-He has left a wife and one child to mourn his fate.

The Donaldsonville (La,) Advocate, after iving an account of the affair, says:

"Colonel Pugh having made these discover-es, he itated not a moment, but had every ne-croe, upon whom the slightest suspicion could rest, apprehended. Seven of the wretches have indergoing their trials. It is to be regret ed that the ringleader, with one or two of hi sociates, have made their escape, but it i oped they will soon be secured. The circum stances of this appalling event has naturally created a powerful excitement in Donaldson

Cockroaches vs. Shin Plasters-'How much have I to pay you for my break fast? said a gentleman yesterday morning to the keeper of a French Restaurant below Canal street.

'Seven bit, sare.' 'There, take your change out of

that,' said the gentleman, throwing down a pledge of the Second Municipality, which looked like an old tattered and posted Continentaller, altho' only two days out of Mr. Doane's

stuff as dat; I no take him no more,

for my use. I lock up twelve dollar, which I emptied out of the twenty-five cent last night in my drawer, and de dam cockroach he take him all; no leave me notin but fragment. He cat up Monsieur Nye, he cat Monsieur Doane, he cat up de Second Municipality, he eat up my profit.-Dam he eat me up next.'

'But, my dear sir, can you give me any reason why these 'dam cockroach,' as you call them, should eat up these notes in preference to any other?"

'Give you reason! by gar sir, I give you six, seven, eight reason. De bill he is so ragged, so what you call him ovare. De cockroach he like paste, he eat him and he eat the bill too, and I make all de loss and lose all de profit. I take no more Second Municipality-Sacre! de more I take de poorer I get off.'

The gentleman finding the Frenchman determined in his opposition, planked his Mexican casting, received his bitt change, and travelled .-- N. O. Picayune.

From a London Paper. BALLOON ASCENSION, AND FATAL DESCENT OF THE PARA-

CHUTE. Vauxhall Garden was crowded during the whole of Monday afternoon by an immense as semblage of persons, drawn together to witness the hazardous, and we regret to add, fatal experiment of Mr. Cocking, to descend from an altitude of upwards of a mile in a parachute of his own invention. No attempt of a similar description has been made in London since the experiment of Monsieur Garnerin, upwards of thirty years ago; and the greatest curiosity was naturally excited as to the result. Thousands of persons filled all the streets and avenues in the neighborhood of Vauxhall, and a joyous crowd swar ned on every eminence and open spot that commanded a fair view of the hori-zon. The time fixed for the ascent of the æroant was five o'clock, but on entering the gar-cus at that hour, the process of inflation of Mr. reen's Nassau balloon was not yet completed. This afforded an opportunity of inspecting the parachate in which Mr. Cocking contemplated

is awful descent. Mr. Cocking explained that his parachute was constructed on a totally different plan from that of M. Garnerin. The latter he described

Rachels and Carothers, in the course of which Rachels was about to shoot Carothers. The son of Carothers observing this, fired with a rifle at Rachels, missed

Parish of Assumption, La., August 18th, 1837.

To the Edilor of the New Orleans Bulletin:

Sin I avail myself of the medium of your columns, to communicate to the public a horid umns, to communicate to the public a horid of manner seemed to belie the bravery of his speech, and more than once it appeared that his mind was ill at ease, and that he would willingly have postponed the attempt until a less hazardons trial had assured him of its

At six o'clock Messrs. Green and Spencer enng the work of the previous week. About 12 tered their balloon, which was allowed to as-o'clock, his horse was taken up by one of the parachute might be brought directly under it, and securely fixed. It was seven o'clock before all the preparations were completed, at which time the whole aparatus was distinctly visible to every one in the gardens. The band Wednesday morning, the 16th, when the body was found interred in a hole about four feetlong, and two and a half deep, covered with pickets and earth. ond two and a half deep, covered and earth.

On raising the body, it was discovered that he had received a heavy blow on the right side of the forehead from a club, and his head was nearly severed from the body with some sharp instructure.

Thuzza product more than the original was lowered by the Messrs. Green and Spencer from the car of their balloon through the original their balloon through the original their balloon through the original that he conveyance of the ballast necessary to discharge on the ascent the ballast necessary to discharge on the ascent The most active measures—were taken to secure the perpierators of so gross an outrage against the peace of the community, and two negro men belonging to the plantation have been lodged in jail, and take their trial to-day. The two slaves taken up, were purchased last spring.

Mr Griffin was from Bertie county, North the country of the country of the acclamations of the company, and the chords were loosened, the balloon and the tangent was the country of the conveyance of the conveyance of the conveyance of the balloon, and which, if it had been thrown out in the usual manner, would have lodged in the parameter of a ballon, and which, if it had been thrown out in the usual manner, would have lodged in the parameter of a ballon, and which, if it had been thrown out in the usual manner, would have lodged in the parameter of a ballon, and which, if it had been thrown out in the usual manner, would have lodged in the parameter of a ballon, and which, if it had been thrown out in the usual manner, would have lodged in the parameter of a ballon, and which, if it had been thrown out in the usual manner, would have lodged in the parameter of a ballon, and which, if it had been thrown out in the usual manner, would have lodged in the parameter of a ballon, and which, if it had been thrown out in the usual manner, would have lodged in the parameter of a ballon, and which, if it had been thrown out in the usual manner, would have lodged in the parameter of a ballon, and which, if it had been thrown out in the usual manner, would have lodged in the parameter of a ballon, and which, if it had been thrown out in the usual manner, would have lodged in the parameter of a ballon, and which, if it had been thrown out in the usual manner, would have lodged in the parameter of a ballon, and which, if it had been thrown out in the usual manner, would have lodged in the parameter of a ballon of the country of the ballon out in the its attendent parachute mounting into the heavens amid the renewed cheerings of the crowd.

The parachute was in shape an inverted cone, not very unlike an umbrella turned upside down. It was in circumference 107 feet 4 inches. From the bottom of this machine, which was constructed of fine Irish linen a basket of wicker was suspended, in which Mr. Cocking placed himself. The distance between this basket and the car in which were Messrs. Green and Spencer, was between 40 and 50

The following interesting account of the voyage is furnished by Mr. Green and Mr. Spencer, the gentleman whom he selected to be his companions on this hazardous occasion. Mr. Green has thus detailed the proceedings:

"In consequence of the sad and fatal catastrophe which has befallen the late Mr. Cocking, the public the whole of the particulars of my ascent with the Vauxhall balloon, taking up with me Mr. Cocking in his parachute. The inflation commenced about twelve under the able direction of Mr. Hutchinson, the Engineer to the London Gas Company, and was com-pleted by five o'clock. Prior to the parachute being attached to the balloon, I caused a trial being attached to the balloon, I caused a trial to be made with the view of ascertaining whether the buoyancy of the latter was sufficient to carry up the forner with safety. The result of this trial was, after some arrangement with respect to the ballast, of which I was compelled to give out about 650 lbs in weight, had been effected, satisfactory. The abandonment of this large quantity of ballast I found to be absolutely requisite in order with safety to commeuce the ascent. The balloon was then allowed gently to rise a sufficient height to be conwhy not? It passes current?

Yes sare, he pass too dam current for my use. I lock up twelve dollar, which I emptied out of the bases the hast to be conveyed over the parachute; but, in consequence of the great and unavoidable delay which was sare. The base of the great and unavoidable delay which was sare. The passes current?

Yes sare, he pass too dam current that I should get rid of 100 lbs more of ballast, which I emptied out of the bags through a tube, which I emptied out of the bags through a tube, constructed of canvass, and about fifty feet in length. The object in having this tube was, that any ballast I might deem it advisable to throw out during our voyage should take such course as would entirely clear the broadest examse of the parachute. The connexion bepanse of the parachute. The connexion between the baloon and the parachute was at length completed by the rope of the latter being made fast to the liberating iron by which Mr.
Cocking was to free himself from the balloon.—
It is but justice to myself I should here state,
that I had an account occasions ownered that I had on several occasions expressed my determination not to liberate the parachute from the balloon, upon the ground, setting aside any other consideration, that I might select lect a moment for the severance when Mr. Cocking was not altogether prepared or ready for his descent, and therefore if any accident were to accrue to him, that I of course should rottane, dat dey paste him up all be regarded as the responsible party, and the overe. De cockroach he like paste, one to whom blame would naturally attach. Mr. P. Gye, every being in readiness, about 25 minutes to 8 o'clock, gave the signal for the whole of the apparatus to be released from its trammels, and we instantly rose very steadily,

ramnels, and we instantly rose very steadily, taking an easterly course.

"Mr. Cocking had always desired that we should ascend to an elevation of 8000 feet, about one mile and a quarter, at which height he proposed to detach himself from the balloon, and to commence his descent. Finding, therefore, hat our upward progress was very slow, I re-uested Mr Spencer to discharge some more ballast, and he accordingly threw the contents of a bag weighin 30 pounds through the tube already named. This proving of little avail, I directed a second and then a third bagful to be got rid of by the same means.

"At this period we were floating nearly over the Surry Zoological Gardens, at an elevation of about 2000 feet. It was at this moment that a portion of the lower end of the ballast tube ecame detached, a circumstance which was aused by the occasional swinging to and fro of be parachute. This accidentied to the incone parachute. This accident led to the incon-mence which I had foreseen some days beore the ascent, and which led to the adoption of the tube, and of that of rendering it extremey difficult for us to discharge the ballast with-

out its falling into the parachute.
"Our inability to do this as we were then situated, I communicated to Mr. Cocking, adding that under the circumstances it was imposble for us to rise any higher unless we were to ttempt to throw the ballast in bags beyond the outer spread of this machine, a course of pro-cedure which we considered to be attended with nuch danger to any person who might chance o be beneath, but that we would, if he wished it, make the experiment, as soon as we had cleared the houses. Mr. Cocking replied, 'Very well, it is of no consequence; if you think I have time to riseas high as I want think you have; and you will then also have a more open country for the descent.' We now continued to glide along guided by the pleasure of the wind at nearly the same elevation until

time Mr. Sponcer and myself were busily en gaged in dividing our ballast into small parcels, so that we might be able to throw them over

tial commodity. In doing this our anxiety respecting any of it lodging in the parachute was much relieved by finding that the machine continually swung backwards and forwards continually swung backwards and forwards, evidently occasioned by the operation of the currents through which we passed, so that we were enabled without any difficulty to cast away the bags without damage to the vehicle immediately bolow us. We continued to discharge ballast until we had lessened our quantity by 50 lbs, in addition to that already sent over. The balloon now began to rise, and soon entered a tier of clouds, when we lost sight of the earth. So great, however, was the resistance offered by the parachute, to this dense atmosphere, that we were again obliged, in oratmosphere, that we were again obliged, in or-der to attain the elevation Mr. Cocking pressed (for that gentleman considered that the greater the distance he had to fall, the greater would be the atmospheric pressure under the parachute, and therefore the easier his descent) to rid ourselves of 400 lbs more ballast, and even then, we only arrived at the height of 5000 feet, which is a trifle less than a mile. "We were still 3000 feet lower than Mr.

Cockin's desired elevation.

"Whilst these operations were going on, Mr.

Spencer and myself held a conversation with our appended neighbor and friend, which was

entirely confined to the progress we were making upwards. Mr. Cocking manifested much anxiety, and wishing to be informed how we were rising, requesting to know when every ad-

ditional elevation of 500 feet was accomplished.

"As soon as we had attained the height of 5000 feet I told him that it would be impossible for us to get up as high as he desired in sufficient time for him to descend by the light of day. Upon this Mr. Cocking said, 'then I shall very soon leave you; but tell me where abouts I am?' Mr. Spencer, who had a few abouts I am? Mr. Spencer, who had a few minutes before caught a glimpse of the earth, answered, 'we appear to be on a level with Greenwich.' I then asked him if he felt himself quite comfortable, and whether he found that the practical trial bore out the calculations he had made? Mr. Cocking replied, 'yes, I never felt more comfortable or more delighted in my life.' Shortly afterwards Mr. Cocking said, 'well, now I think I shall leave you.' I answered, 'I wish you a very good night and a safe descent, if you are determined to make it, and not to use the tackle.'

and not to use the tackle.'
"I should here observe, that with an anxiety to prevent any accident arising in the event of the violence of the wind rendering it impossible for a descent to be attempted, an apparatus had been constructed under the direction of Mr. F Gye, to afford us the facility of assisting Mr. by daily appears, displaying the most fe-Cocking to haul himself up into the car of the rocious hatred to the people and instituballoon, and that this is the tackle to which I

"Mr. Cocking to this question made no other reply than 'good night, Spencer, good night

"At this instant I desired Mr. Spencer to of course I had but one hand which was avail- ment of those whom they address. able for the purpose of safety. With that hand, fortunately, in the perilous situation into which we were speedily thrown, I was able to maintain my position.

"Scarcely were these words uttered before we felt a slight jerk upon the liberating iron, but quickly discovered, from not having changed our elevation, that Mr. Cocking had failed in his attempt to free himself. Another but

"The effect upon us at this moment is almost beyond description. The immense machine which suspended us between heaven and earth, whilst it appeared to be forced upwards with terrific violence through unknown and untravel led regions, amidst the howlings of a fearful hurricane, rolled about as though revelling in freedom for which it had long struggled, but o what fatigued by its exertions, gradually assumed the motions of a snake working its way with astonishing speed towards a given object During this frightful operation, the gas was rush ing in torrents from the upper and lower valves, the more particularly from the latter, as the den-

"At this juncture, had it not been for the apdifferent means, have shared the melancholy fate of our friend.

"This was formed of silk, sufficiently capacions to contain 100 gallons of atmospheric air Prior to our ascent the bag was inflated, with the assistance of a pair of bellows, with 50 gallons of air, so allowing for any expansion which might be produced in the upper regions. Into der to protect the usurpations in Texas, our precious metals will no longer go to one end of this bag were introduced two flexi- daily seizing our vessels of war and support the credit of their atificial curble tubes, and the moment we felt ourselves to be going up, in the manner just described, Mr. Spencer, as well as myself, placed either of them in our mouths. By this simple contribute them in our mouths. By this simple contribute the pirates from being pursued as they vance we were preserved from instantaneous should be? And we are to consider our. suffocation, a result which must have ensued from theapparently endless volume of gas with which the car was enveloped.

tions, from the violence of its operation on the | sels, without any punishment having been human frame, almost immediately deprived us inflicted upon the officers who have comary powers were concerned, in a state of total mitted these horrible villanies. What darkness for between for and five minutes.

"As soon as we had partially regained the use of our eyes, and had somewhat recovered from the effects of the awful scene into which, captain of the Gramous, who, in 1832. from the circumstances, we had been plunged, our first attention was directed to the barometer. I soon discovered that my powers had not sufficiently returned to enable me to see the cd by Villareal? And lastly, what has the vomito, (yellow fever,) as well as papers vaunt so much, may be very

I do not conceive, from the length of time I had been liberating the gas, that this was any thing like our greatest altitude, for we were evidently effecting a rapid descent. The impres-traband of war, carried on from the U-sion is corroberated by a rough calculation, which leads me to believe, knowing the customary rate at which gas makes its escape, taken into consideration in conjunction with the length of time I had been pulling the valveline, that we had lost at least 30,000 feet of gas, or 180,000 gallons, a total of 5,000 feet more than my own balloon will contain.

the descent, having got rid of all the unusual amoyances to which I have referred. Finding ourselves suffering severely from cold, we referred to the thermometer, which stood at 28, four degress below the freezing point.

the Vauxhall, I now began to be anxious about the time, and on applying to Mr. Spencer, ascertained that it wanted not more than a quarter to nine o'clock. I became extremely anxious about the South, are our enemies; and is it the article of which the following or the south of the south are our enemies; and is it the article of which the following or the south of the south are our enemies; and is it the article of which the following or the south of the so "Recollecting the late hour at which we quit ious to make our way through the cloud as quickly as possible, which having done we profeet of the ground, when we found it requisite, no spies among us, and they will no lon- from our mability to ascertain the nature of the ger continue to receive our precious metallulation and in commercial wealth, we from our mability to ascertain the nature of the ger continue to receive our precious metground, the whole country beneath us offering the appearance of thickwoods, to cast out every als, in return for their cloths and bacon.

article of ballast and moveable matters, even to ropes and ballast-bags, in order to prevent us coming in contact with what was suppost to be trees. After calling out for some un without injury to the parachute.

"As soon as we found that we had arrived over the fields, and presuming that no danger could arise from the falling of the ballast, we quickly began to relieve ourselves of that essential compressity. In doing this our anxiety.

"The balloon was packed, and conveyed in a cart to Town Malling, where we were most hospitably treated and provided with beds by the Rev. Mr. Money; who singular to relate, informed me that he is the son of Maj. Money the aeronaut, who, on the 23d of July, 1785 ascended from Norwich, and fell into the sea 20 miles from Lowestoff.

"At half past ten o'clock in the morning w quitted Town Malling, and it was not until ou arrival at Wrotham, at which place I inquired whether they had heard where Mr. Cocking had descended, that I became acquainted with the unexpected and melancholy result of his

"I trust it is needless for me to say, how deeply the feelings of Mr. Spencer and myself were harrowed up by the sad intelligence thus

conveyed to us.
"It is only due to the late Mr. Cocking I should add, that throughout the whole of our royage, up to the moment when we released nimself from the balloon, he displayed the greatest courage and fortitude, and the expression of his features, and the light and joyous although earnest way, in which he made his en uiries and conversed with us, manifested h great satisfaction that at length a theory which he had devoted the last twenty-five years of his life was about to be triumphantly

out to the test.
"We were up about one hour and twenty

"Individually my opinion was, that having withstood the difficulties and severe pressure of the atmosphere in its descent, Mr. Cocking's parachute would accomplish its descent with perfect safety."

From the Globe. MEXICO .- We have received news papers from the city of Mexico to the contents it would appear that the counernment was sedulously engaged in pro- trary, can never excite the interest of ernment was sedulously engaged in pro-secuting plans of reform. The report of the Whole Mexican nation; few Mexicans the Minister of Finance presents a fright-the Minister of Finance presents a frightful deficit, which it is obscurely hinted the nation, although owning the territory, the church must supply. With regard to has never reaped any benefit from it; Texas, there seems to be an entire apa thy among the people, as well as on the part of the Governments, from which the gard to the reverse of San Jacinto . But journals are endeavoring to arouse them by daily appeals, displaying the most fetions of the United States. As it would be difficult to characterise these articles, we shall present specimens of some of former Federal District. It is therefore extreme audacity in their writers, or, selves; if we wish to preserve the integ take fast hold of the ropes, and like myself to crouch down in the car. In consequence of being compelled to keep hold of the valve line, ance on the ignorance and want of judgwhat is more probable, their firm reli- rity of our territory, war with the Uni

> The first extract which we shall make from the Investigator, a paper estab- tained from them. lished by the ultra priest party:

"Well what is to become of Texas? We hear this question daily asked in coffe houses, the streets, the public walks and private parties, and nobody seems to more bowerful jerk ensued, and an instant the balle to answer it. Some believe that balloon shot upwards with the velocity of a skygreater number, think that nothing would of Spain? If this right on the part of be easier than to reconquer that territo. Spain be yet valid she would evidently ry, if means were applied for the purpose, urge it; and when we have recourse to and this is our own opinion; but at the arms for the recovery of our territories, means of rallying the Mexican people around their Government, and of giving of wise men, and a Conservative Power to the nation that respectability which it composed of distinguished partriots. does not now possess abroad. In fact, we not see daily departing from New dividing it into two parts. A war be-York and New Orleans, men, arms, pro- tween the United States and Mexico will visions and other articles for the ports of be the sentence of death to the mannfac-Texas, under the very eyes of the autho- tures of the former country; we shall rities of those places? Do we not see the cease to be as we now are, the princiselves satisfied, after all the injuries sus tained in consequence of these proceed-"The gas, notwithstanding all our precaulings, with the mere restitution of our veswas done to the pirate Hurd, took the ed, and their commerce totally destroyguarda costa Correc, commanded by ed. carried into New Orleans the schooner none to fear on land. Our coasts are we know what such are worth. Their fidiously surprised and seized the brig blockade. At what period could it take onets; but they would be of little avail Urrea, merely because she was engaged place? In the winter the northwesterly in an action, especially before a few

nited States with Texas? of the Government of the United States; mong the maratime Powers by such a "As I have stated, we were now rapidly on its recognition of the independence of proceeding?" open protection which that Government the superintendence of Colonel Cortina, most loudly. has granted to the adventurers who have formerly Governor of the Federal Disintroduced themselves into Texas allow trict; a man of decided talents and con- 25TH CONGRESS .- EXTRA SESSION. the South, are our enemies; and is it the article of which the following is a not best that we should cut off all rela- part, what judgement can we entertain of until we had reached within some 300 tions with them? We shall at least have his reasoning powers or his candour?

hence there is little desire to aefend it, and great coldness is manifested with resame will be the fate of New Mexico and Chihahua, and we shall insensibly be reduced within the narrow limits of our them, which indicate either madness or material that we should not deceive ourted States is indespensible, or we should exact from them a satisfaction corres-

ponding with the injury we have sus-"Moreover, we have, on our side many claims to be urged, and many points of territorial right to be examined. instance-could Spain alienace the Floridas after the proclamation of our inde particularly as it is aided by a Oouncil

as we do not see what advantage the former can derive by exposing their prop.

in preventing the trade in articles con storms protect us, and in the summer the squadrons of cavalry. France and the other Powers which del Gobierno, contents itself with ex-"Are not these acts sufficient to make trade with us, be willing to recognise tracting these articles, except where it We well know what has been the conduct ty vessels? Shall we gain no friends a- nations.

The Imperial goes much farther. This

We have said, that in order to recover Texas, we must declare war against the United States, which are really at war with us already. But, it will be said, what resources has the Government for carrying on such a war? None, indeed at present; but the simple declaration of a war by us will afford them abundance. It will be insisted, that as we have no the state and ordered to be printed, and the latter which they have enjoyed for more than fifty years—for the passing visit made to them by the English in 1813 and 1814, merely for the purpose of lowering their extravagant pretensions, (and in which they succeeded,) cannot be considered a war by us will afford them abundance. It will be insisted, that as we have no It will be insisted, that as we have no them of the advantages of a warlike to a port of entry at Vicksburg, Miss., which means to carry on the war against Tex- population. Their troops are few in as, much less shall we be able to sup- number, not exceeding five thousand port one against the United States. We. men, who cannot leave the frontiers and however, maintain, from our experience other places where they are now employin the affair, that it will be easier to find ed. Their militia and volunteers can resources for a war with the United retire in a moment; they are civic in ev-States than for one with Texas; because ery sense of the word, and we know the former will be a national contest to what civic troops are. Their artillery an infinitely greater extent than the lat- is trifling, and they have scarcely any ter; because it will demonstrate to us the cavalry. They want officers accustomdanger into which we are now running, ed to war; and even though we should without being aware of it; and because allow them some power in defending the the present is one of those cases in which interior of their country, they are totala nation allows itself to be despoiled by unfit for invading any other. We, on without murmuring, and considering the the other hand, in consequence of the question as purely local, is unaware of its importance. When however, it has been clearly shown that the United States not only wish to sieze Texas, but also to wars which have since occurred with plant their standard in the capital of the fatal frequency, have a warlike and Mexican Republic, the nation will awake spirited population, not to be intimidated from its apathy, and will display that by difficulties, privations, or risks of a spirit which preserved the independence campaign, and possessing that sobriety of France and of Spain, and which ena- which has so long distinguished them. bled us to conquer our own; then will pri. Our chiefs and officers are accustomed vate individuals come forward with their to war, and have that skill and expericontributions, and our fair country women rience which is not to be acquired in a will yield their most precious ornaments few months, nor by means of books in a our clergy who have been considered so tried infantry, our artillery is excellent; selfish, give up their property, for upon and our cavalrysuch, both as to men and the salvation of our country depends the horses, that its superiority cannot be desalvation of the Christian religion; oth- nied, To these advantages of a numer-10th of August, inclusive. From their erwise we shall see the heretics of the ous army, and which can be easily aug-North erecting their synagogues among mented, we may add the respective situtry was in a quiet state, and that its Gov- us. The war with Texas, on the con- ations of the two countries. The frontiers of the Anglo-Americans on our side

or 2,000 miles, from our seat of Government, and separated from the Departments in which there is either wealth or explained. He had submitted to a Bank unpopulation by immense deserts offering der a state of things which he considered irreno resources for war, The consequence if this valuable territory be lost, the Cal- of this is, that a battle lost by the Anifornias will undergo the same fate; the glo-Americans would bring our troops upon their rich States of the South, whereas such a loss on our part would be to bring them to the dry and solitary deserts in the northern parts of Tamau.

ipas and New Leon. Our coasts on the Mexican gulph,

are naturally defended by bars, which allow only small vessels to enter, and render it difficult to effect a landing; and if the Government will aid this natural He illustrated his argument by a reference to defence by a proper distribution along the coast of small vessels armed with heavy guns, and some battallions of cav-alry to scour the shores, we need fear country bank to 1824, when the tariff system nothing by sea on that side. On the Pacific we may adopt the same means, was the expansion of bank currency; another Texas is lost forever; others, and the dispose of Louisiana without the consent with this difference; that we may rely on the strong currents which defend our ports in that sea as effectually as the bars protect those on the gulf. Let us close our ports against the Anglo-Amerisame time we conceive that it cannot be we ought to consider whether after hav- cans, and prevent the exportation of speeffected, unless we declare war against ing obtained the restitution of the Mis- cie to their country. This alone would the United States. War with the United sissippi, we should not carry our limits be a most important arm against them, which until that moment it had been kept in absolute ignorance. It at length, as if someit is useful, it is convenient under existconsiderations of the utmost importance, the want of money, as every one knows, it is useful, it is convenient under exist- considerations of the utmost importance, the want of money, as every one knows, that the three great suspensions of specie pay ing circumstances; in fact, it is the only which our cabinet ought not to forget, is creating the utmost confusion among them; and then let them send their commodores, by dozens if they please, to blockade our ports, as they certainly "But the advantages to be derived, in threaten, It will be for the Eurothe more particularly from the later, as the definition of the atmosphere through which we were forcing our progress pressed so heavily upon the valve at the top of the balloon as to admit of comparatively but a small escape by that aperture.

"At this juncture, had it not been for the aperture, as the definition of the atmosphere through which we were forcing our progress pressed so heavily upon the valve at the top of the balloon as to admit of the injury of all the rest of the community. The effect was to give a preference to one body what is now going on? To suppose that the advantages to be derived, in the advantages to each value at the northern pean nations to say whether or not the injury of all the rest of the community. The effect was to give a preference to one body what is now going on? To suppose that the advantages to be derived, in the advantages to each value at the top of the balloon as to admit of the injury of all the rest of the community. The increase of Banks was enormous, and is the increase of Banks was enormous degree. The top of the injury of all the rest of the community. The increase of Banks was enormous degree. The top of the injury of all the rest of the community. The increase of Banks was enormous degree. The top of the injury of all the rest of the community. The increase of Banks was enormous degree. The top of the injury of all the rest of the community. The increase of Banks was enormous degree. The top of the injury of all the rest of the community. The increase of Banks was enormous degree. The top of the injury of all the rest of the community. The increase of Banks was enormous degree. The top of the injury of all the rest of the community. The increase of Banks was enormous degree. The increase of Banks was enormous degree. The top of the injury of all the rest of the community. The increase of Banks was enormous degree. The top of the injury of all the rest of the communi plication to our mouths of two pipes leading into an air bag with which we had furnished ourselves previous to startling, we must within a minute have been suffocated, and so, but by different contract of the United States are making, or endeavoring to make, their fortunes out of the Mexican lands? Do dividing it into two parts of the United States are much importance—but it will also serve to weaken the power and influence of the institutions of that Republic, by dividing it into two parts. bundance in our favor, even among the Anglo-Americans themselves, who would gislation on the subject of banks. He then as leave have the money of their own countrymen as of their enemies. If the who had produced the intimate connection be Anglo-Americans should invade us, they will enter a country of which they know nothing. They will have its inhabitants the Banks. If then there could be no reunion with as their enemies; they will be obliged to the Banks, no U. S. Bank, nothing remains but bring with them every thing which they may want for their subsistence: they guarda costas, under some pretext or rency; and our cruisers will destroy their will find every pass secured against pered by a war of twenty six years, while the invaders have not the slightest erty to danger in a war, the result of idea of a battle, much less of a war. which can only be to give greater influ- They will not be able easily to transport ence to the States of the South and West, their artillery and cavalry, and much while those of the North would be ruin- less to use them, as those arms are almost totally unknown among them; and lastly they could only bring into the "What losses could we sustain in such | field a drunken and disorderly rabble, captain of the Grampus, who, in 1832, a war? None by sea; and we have headed by inexperienced officers; and mercury, but Mr. Spencer found that it stood been done to the pirate captain of the at-13.39, giving an elevation of 23,384 feet, or about four miles and a quarter.

ed by Villareal? And lastly, what has been done to the pirate captain of the sive advantage. Nor need we fear a back on them, nor charge them with bay.

> The Government paper, the Diario the blood of any true Mexican who loves such a blockade as the Anglo-Americans occasionally makes a few observations the honor of his country boil in his veins? can establish with their fifteen or twen- of the advantages of wars in general to

> With regard to the negotiations with the United States, the Government seems to have maintained a most rigid reserve, it. And shall we, after the decided and paper has been lately established under of which the opposition papers complain

IN SENATE, Monday, September 18, 1837. Mr. RIVES gave notice that he should tomorrow ask leave to introduce a bill to desig ate the funds in which the revenue shall b

Mr. WRIGHT presented a memorial from

up and agreed to. TREASURY NOTES.

The bill to authorise the issues of Treasury Notes was taken up for consideration.

Mr. CALHOUN said it was clear that the Government had separated, and every consideration was in opposition to a reunion. The Covernment and Bauks are separated by the operation of law, and cannot be reunited while that law remains in force. Suppose that diffi-culty overcome, where would you find the advocate of reunion. Not among the opposition, who predicted the evils which have resulted from the union nor among those who relied on such a bank. Whatever we make money will be money, and we are bound to make it uniform. There is no other alternative but total disconnection, or the creation of a U. S. Bank. A lifficulty exists against this last alternative, in the constitutional objections of a large party in this country, entitled to respect, and another in the number and power of the rival institutions which have spring up. There would be a necessity that such a bank should have a capital of eighty or a bundred millions, with a due proportion of metallic capital. The collection of this amount of specie would produce another revulsion equal to that which we have just ex-

He adverted to the condition of the Bank in 1816, which was very different from what its condition now is. We were then ebtors to the Bank. He gave a brief history of the financial difficulties and operations of that period. A bankrupt law was then proposed. He was opposed to that measure then and now as harsh, but above all, as unconstitutional. He who would try a Bank of the U. States now would find the recoil overwhelming. tration of power in the government. His own course in relation to the United States Bank he versible, in 1816. There was but one mode in which the government could re-unite itself with he Banks, but that was eminently objection. able-he meant by creating the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States the fiscal agent of the government. This would compel a resumption of specie payments in a less disastrous man-ner than by the establishment of a new Bank. But he would oppose this because he would not give his sanction to the creation of an agent wholly under the control of the State; where our principal ports are situated, again he would not aid to give the Bank a riumph over the government, much as he b lieved the government in the wrong in the late contest between them. He objected to a remion which would make the credit of a Bank. cases of a suppositious character in private life. As government operations contract or expand, so would the bank circulation. He was the increase of custom house bonds. These causes swelled the expansion of the circulation of the Bank of the United States in 1831, and it was not the fault of that institution that its ssues were thus expanded. The recharter of the Bank of England in 1832 had its effect on the course of things. It was at this time that the President of the United States, not comprehending the real state of things, struck his blow at the United States Bank—a blow which com oleted the catastrophe. It was remarkable nents now, in 1813, and in England in 1797 resulted from the connection of the Banks and He wished to know on what

the Government. He wished to know on what principle we could lend the credit of the government to a body of stockholders, in preference to any other citizens of the U. States.— The effect was to give a preference to one body elief, and only effectual to increase six and nine months as the periods, and asked the evil. He touched on the corrupt practices He then commented on the course of General Jackson. tween the Government and the Banks in 1834, which had ever since existed, and which would or a long time commingle national politics and to reorganise the Treasury to meet the new condition of things. He had not looked into the present bill; but he would object to any measure which unnecessarily swells the patronige of the government. The resumption of pecie payments, however, under the existing law would renew the connection with the Banks. He would at a proper time submi n amendment providing that after the 1st Jan ary next three-fourths of the debts of the U anks, and gradually to reduce the propor ion each year until the total separation shall be effected. He objected to the issue of Treasu-y notes bearing interest, because it looks like ebt; but if issued without interest these notes vill form a new currency. He believed that a total separation with the banks should take place, this should enter into our perman policy, credit being indispensable, as our usiness concerns have become too extensive for gold and silver to satisfy. He laid it down as a principle that convertible paper is unsui able for currency. Promissory notes are con enient between individuals; but the measure safety between individuals is very different from the measure of safety in currency. This position he enforced and illustrated at some ength, giving the conclusions to which he had urrived, that a government currency was the best which could be resorted to. In reference o revenue, the patient lies dangerously ill, af cted with a burning thirst; but fortunately young and vigorous, having more to fear from he doctors than the disease—the disease debt, and we must find means to discharge it He looked to the capacity of the cotton and rice growing States to recuperate their energies as abundant. But they required the aid

era. The days of surplus revenue are gone He prided himself and the small party to which he belonged, on the course they had pursued. in striking the first blow at the root of the evil. He still rallied under the State Rights banner of 1798. Tattered and torn as it was, it should

laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WEBSTER asked to what Bill this Mr. BENTON said to the divorce billthe bill that separates the Government and the Tipton, Linn, Swift.

of the government. We have reached a new

ever be lowered with his consent. He coned with moving his amendment, although

Mr WRIGHT offered a resolution relating to a port of entry at Vicksburg, Miss., which lies one day.

The joint resolution transmitted from the House, prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors in the Capitol and grounds adjacent, was taken up and agreed to.

ment would be able to turn these notes into narrow money, before they went into circulation, so money, before they went into circulation, so money, before they went into circulation, so that they could not be regarded as paper curtant they could n acter of a paper money bill. He was opposed to the issue of Treasury notes in a time of peace, and he would not have voted for it but that it partook of the character of a loan, and could be reimbursed out of the means of the

Treasury in a short time.

Mr. NILES asked for the yeas and nays on the engrossment of the Bill, and they were or-Mr. WALKER moved to strike out all of

the bill which relates to interest on the Treasury Notes. If they were to bear interest, they would be immediately substituted for the otton of the South as a medium of remittance

o foreign-countries.

Mr. WRIGHT hoped the motion would not orevail. He disclaimed any design to compel the public creditor to take the Treasury Notes as an equivalent for gold and silver. He beas an equivalent for gold and silver. lieved that the country would not now bear an emission of ten millions without interest, without depressing the notes in the market. le hoped the bill would be permitted to pass in its present shape, to undergo a trial for a few months, when the Congress would again be in session, and could remedy an inconven-

Mr. KING of Ga. referred to the fact that our protested Treasury drafts were equal to precie for some purposes, but not for currency. specie for some pin poses, but not for the terminal solution of the process of the first part of the process of the did not fear that our paper kites would fly any more to Europe. He opposed the idea that by the exportation of these notes, the includes the process of the proc terest of the cotton planter would be injured. He hoped the amendment would not prevail.

Mr. WALKER said the crop of Cotton wa, now about to be picked out and sent to Europe and to put affoat at this moment any paper issue, which could be substituted for Cotton, issue, which could be substituted for cotton, would be to shut out the staple of the South as an export. He modified his motion so as to reduce the interest to three per centum.

Mr. WEBSTER said as the notes were releemable a year hence, the addition of the nterest would have little or no influence. Mr. WALKER said interest was added to

Mr. WALKER said interest was added to the bonds issued by the Bank of the United States to give them currency in Europe.

Mr. CALHOUN expressed a wish that a discretion should be left with the Secretary to make notes bear interest or not.

Mr. KING, of Georgia, doubted the practicability of getting these notes in circulation.

Mr. BENTON asked for the yeas and mays on the amendment, and they were ordered.

The question was then taken, and the amend-

ent was negatived-yeas 6, nays 40. The question was then taken on the engrossent of the bill and decided in the affirmative yeas 43, nays 5.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill to extend the time for the payment of duty

Mr. WEBSTER rose to propose an amendment to this bill. He did not think the time named (six months) would be sufficient. He moved to strike out "six" and insert "nine-Mr. WRIGHT said he had hastily consulted the members of the Committee. The memorial received to-day from New York pressed for an extension of twelve months. In consequence of the importations being semi-annual, o fix six or twelve months would interfere with the period when a great number of cash duties will accrue. To adopt nine months would be to take a middle period of more convenience. He therefore would agree to the amend-

Mr. SEVIER called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The question was then taken on the amend-

ment, which was decided in the affirmative-Yeas 42, Nays 1. The Bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendment being concured in, the bill was or-

ered to be engrossed. The Senate proceeded to consider the bill adjust the remaining claims on the Deposite

Mr. WALKER moved to amend the Bill by striking out "two," "five" and "eight," as the periods for the payment of the instalments, and inserting "four," "six" and "nine" months. Mr. WRIGHT was willing to take three,

that the question be first taken on striking out "two" and inserting "four." After a few words from Mr. GRUNDY, Mn. Wright withdrew his opposition, and the a

nent was agreed to. The bill was reported to the Senate, and the mendment being argeed to, the bill was order-

d to be engrossed. The Senate proceeded to consider the Bill to authorize merchandise to be deposited in the ublic stores.

No amendment being offered, the Bill was eported to the Senate.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked for the yeas and

ays, which were ordered.
Mr. CLAY asked if the Bill was not intendd to repeal all credits on imports, and if so, if here should not be a repealing clause. Mr. WRIGHT said there was a repealing

Mr. CLAY moved to strike out the excepion in favor of fruits.

Mr. WRIGHT said be would not resist a

motion to strike out, the same remark having been made by a practical merchant in the other Mr. CALHOUN moved to postpone this Mr. WRIGHT left it to the Senate to deter-

ine.—He was ready to act at this time.
Mr. BUCHANAN said he should vote amr. KING of Alabama, moved to postpone

Mr. CALHOUN assented to the modification, and the motion was agreed to. The Senate then adjourned.

SENATE.

The Standing Committees in this body are

Foreign Relations .- Euchanan, Chairman. Finance .- W. ight, Chairman. Webster, Nichols, Benton, Hubbard.

Commerce.-King, of Alabama, Chairman. Davis, Brown, Ruggles and Norvel.

Manufactures. - Niles, Chairman, Buchannan, Preston, Strange and Pierce. Agriculture .- Smith, of Conn. Chairman.

bencer, McKean, Linn, Black. Militia. - Wall, Chairman. Swift, Clay, of Ala., Smith, Inda., Norton.

Naval Affairs.—Rives, Chairman. Southard, Tallmadge, Cuthbert, Williams. Public Lands .- Walker, Chairman. Fulnot at this time in order. After the amend-ment was read, Mr. C. withdrew it, and it was ton, Clay, of Ala., Roane and Prentiss.

Private Land Clams .-- Linn, Chairman. Sevier, Bayard, Mouton, Lyons. Indian Affairs .- White, Chairman. Sevier,

Claims. - Hubbard, Chairman. Tipton, Mr. BENTON moved the bills which he Crittenden, Strange and Young.

Post Office .- Robinson, Chairman. Grundy, Knight, Brown and Niles.

Roads and Canals. Tipton, Chairman. Mo-Kean, Nicholas, Young and Williams.

### LEXINGPON.

THURSDAY,.....SEPT.....28,.....1837

"We assure our friend of the (Mobile) Advertiser, that there are only four V. B. Editors and they will be

What a severe rebuke the above, from the Tast Louisville Journal is to the Democracy of ed by the death of Edward George Esq. Kentucky-that the whole party is unable, or "slanders of the Journal, by coming immediately forward and lending their aid. Let those
who do not take a Republican paper, lose no
the term tory to the Gazette.] time in subscribing for one, and paying in adthe Journal, will eventuate like most Whig

As to the Gazette, we frankly admit that there is some danger of dissertion. It is killed by patronage. Thousands of dollars are now e. for which very heavy expenses have been incurred by the publisher, but which its patrons neglect to refund. Yet, if those who are indebted will square their accounts, a few acditional prompt subscribers, will enable it to course of this great patriot and reat wing, was come for this emi-weekly by the first of the year come for this emi-weekly by the first of the year the Intelligencer, and this forms the contrast the Intelligencer, and the second forth, and hand us Four Dovars
Kentucky Gazette for 1838, and we pledge ourselvesit shall be issued twice a week during the patriots of its own party.

We have to apologise to the Intelligencer, for the that print stood alone in the forth, and hand us Four Dollars each for the

The Intelligencer of Tuesday informs its reaspeaks of starvation being the consequence. If starving. The New York Advocate and Journal of the 18th states that there is an agent in that city, who will pay the passage and \$20 per month, to laborers to work on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. If they choose to starve rather than to embrace such an offer, we have little commisseration for them.

The bill to postpone the payment of the fourth instalment of the deposites to the States, passed the Senate on the 15th instant, by the following vote:

YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Morris, Niles, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams, and Wright -- 28.

NAYS-Mess. Bayard, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Kent, Knight, Nicholas, Norvell. Preston, Robbins, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Webster, White, and Young-17

Late arrivals have brought Liverpool date to the 24th and London to 23d August.

The new House of Commons it is said will consist of 345 Reformers and 313 Tories.

Cotton stands firm at last prices. But little doing in the Stock market, but for

mer prices were maintained.

The Cholera had nearly disappeared from Palermo.

three leagues of Madrid, but had been forced to retire.

In New York specie had declined in price .-Southern funds were getting more in demand, and the rates of discount becoming less.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 19th, the following

Bills were read the third time and passed: To authorise the issuing of Treasury notes. To extend the time for the payment of reve- was said to be free from its visitation.

To adjust the remaining claims on the Deposite Banks.

On the engrossing the first Bill the yeas and nays were, -Yeas, 42; Nays, Messrs Clay of Ky., Crittenden, Preston, Southard and Spen- says: "The truth is, that for the last ten cer .- 5.

In the House at last dates, the Senate bills were progressing with opposition, but it was believed they would pass.

On the 18th Mr. Adams proposed a resolu.

any independent foreign state to this Union, is a power not delegated by the constitution of the United States to their Congress, or to any department of their government, but is reserved to ment. "That the power of annaxing the people of

Which being declared not in order, he on the 19th asked leave to offer the same, and moved that the rule be dispensed with, which was refered, but the resolution was afterwards received, and, on his motion, laid on the table.

Mr. Wise offered the following resolution, which produced considerable debate, which was continued until the 22d and not closed on

"Resolved, That a select committee be apthe prosecution of the war against the Indians in Florida; that said committee have power to send for persons and paper, and that it is the said committee have power to send for persons and paper, and that it is the said committee have power to send for persons and paper. pointed by ballot to inquire into the causes of send for persons and paper, and that it have power to sit in the recess, and that make it re-port to the next session of Congress.

WEEKLY RECORD. We have received the first number of a paper being tween three and four millions of dollars .- Ib. the above title, "printed and published by Henry Vanpelt," at Franklin Tennessee. This number is almost exclu- By and with the advice and conseut of sively occupied by the President's Message, but the editorial articles show a talent exceeded by few of our exchange the United States for the District of Loupapers. We take it to be a sound Dem-lisiana,

Judiciary. -Mr. Grandy, Chairman, Mor- ocrat, and with pleasure add its name to tiss, King, of Geo., Wall and Clayton. Cour extensive exchange list.

> The Memphis Gazette estimates the numbe of emigrants who passed through that place for of the United States for the Eastern Dis-Texas, from the first to the 18th September, at

On the 16th at Memphis, Kentucky, Bagging is quoted at 28 a 30, and Bale rope at 13 a 14

Special elections for two members of the House of Representatives of Kentucky, are to be held on the first Monday in November -one boxed up in less than one year and sent to the in Meade, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of George Calhoun Esq.; the ment. Although it was shown that the other in Hickman, to fill the vacancy occasion-

"The Tories calling on Hercules." Under unwilling to sustain four presses in the whole this very delicate caption, the Intelligencer state! That Federal Whiggery has gained such of Friday last, declines any intention on the an ascendancy, that in less than one year, the part of the Whigs, to lend their aid in relieving conly four Editors who support the Government, the country from its distressed condition, proare to be sent to the surgeons for dissection.—
We call upon the party to give the lie to the several State. [The writer of the article, C.,

time in subscribing for one, and paying in advance. Let all who now take such a paper body, than to believe them so void of patriotism, and are in arrears therefore, delay not an hour at the second of patriotism, as to stand in opposition to every, proposition for the amelioration of the Country, until the friends of the administration shall be willing to perjure themselves, by violating the constitution, and chartering a bank of the United States.

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the embarrassments of the Country have produced from errors of the administration, is it the part of patriotism, to remain idle, and permit the country to continue embarrassed? Was prudence, Gen. Braddock nearly lost his who between the whigs of the olden time, and the self dubbed whigs of this day. But we cannot believe the Intelligencer utters the sentiments of

supposing that that print stood alone in the unholy determination of opposing every ameders, that the government has thrown the labo liorating measure for the country-for since writing the above we find similar sentiments advanced in the Observer of yesterday, and quotations from the Patriotic Baltimore Chronthe lazy rascals were disposed to work, we should lice to the same effect. The latter paper has think there would be no great danger of their avowed as its opinion. "The truth is the Banks of the United States are always the STRONG. EST, when they hold the least specie, and the country always the RICHEST when it has the least gold and silver!"

> Although we have kept aloof from the quarrels between the Medical Professors once of Transylvania, we have not been unobservant spectators. The press has teemed with abuse, written in a style unbecoming the character of gentleman THIS THING MUST CEASE-or the eople will require to know why they have been so long numburgers, and grossly deceived, in giving their confidence, and parting with their money to sustain ignorance and duplicity, for both have been distinctly charged upon those for whose benefit our citizens have been so fre-quently required to repose their coufidence.

> If the Lexington Medical School cannot be sustained by the high reputation and standing of its several professors, without its friends assailing the reputation of others, we should say it is The time has not long passed, since it was

eemed treason to our city, to utter one word against any of those who occupied medical chairs in our school. But no sooner is a severence effected, than the identical men, who were previously enlogised as possessing all the virtue and talents to be found in any community, are assailed by those who ought to have nown them
Does the filling a Lecturer's chair render its

ccupant honest, intelligent and capable? and illain and an ignoramus?

An article in this paper, under the signature of Honesty, is perhaps less obnoxious to our views than some others which have appeared. and the law of retaliation may be plead in its defence; but we insert it on special request, and not with a conviction of its propriety.

Health of New Orleans .-- A slip from the Baltimore American of the 22d inst.,

A New Orleans paper speaks in strong terms of praise of the conduct of the Hibernian Society of that city, in relieving the distresses of sufferers by the prevail ing fever. The disease had become very general in its attacks on natives as well as strangers, and scarcely a house

By last night's Express mail we received a Mobile slip of the 16th, which contains the following information from New Orleans, presumed to be of date of 15th:

The New Orleans True American days, not less than sixty have died a day, and on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, we feel assured we might, without any fear of exaggeration, double that number.

For the last ten days, the sickness has increased both in regard to numbers of cases and malignancy; and that too town but who will corroborate our state-

The weather continues the same, with any increased coolness of nights and mornings,"

From the Baltimore American.

A few weeks ago we mentioned the arrest of Mr. Greely, an American citizen, by the British authorities, while engaged in taking a census of the inhabitants in the disputed territory or our North Eastern Boundary. His release, on the demand of the National Executive, was also subsequently stated. We now perceive by the eastern papers that Mr. Greely has been again arrested by the British authorities, and

of New York on the 28th of August, which stood to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, is under half a million of dollars. In May last, when the Banks suspended specie payments, the government deposites were be-

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESI-DENT.

the Senote.

PHILIP K. LAURENCE to be Judge o

SAMUEL D. PATTERSON to be Marshal trict of Pennsylvania.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE FOURTH

INSTALMENT OF DEPOSITE. The bill on this subject was debated in to oppose every measure designed to ex-Government had not, by a million, the means to make the deposite required by the law of last session-that the even inable, because the State banks could not or would not pay the balance andrequired postponement by way of relief from the demands of the Government-yet Mr. Webster insisted that the United States ought to borrow the money to deposite for safe keeping with the States, He is true to the federal doctrine, and a national debt is a national blessing, and was desiroas that the General Government should run into debt to foreigners, simply to run the State Government in debt to

Mr. Webster was well answered by Messrs. Wright and Buchanan.

Mr. Calhoun, at the close of the deate, declared himself in opposition to Mr, Webster's views, and in favor of the bill. The deposite bill had, in his opinion, performed its office in disposing of the surplus. As there was now no sur. plus to deposite, he declared himself unwilling to create a debt by way of providing one for such a disposition.

ANOTHER HUMBUG. -- Our neighbor Col. Webb is making a muss at Washington. One of the whig members accused the government of buying presses. Mr. Gholson, of Mississippl, said in reply, that the Bank bought a press ve \$52.000. This coming to the ears of Col. Vebb, he sent a letter to Mr. Gholson, saying speech reflected on his bonor, was alse, &c. and that he suspected Mr. G. meant be personal, and had seized an occasion nen he (Webb) had left the House, to abuse Mr. G. replied that he supposed, when the spoke, that Webb was in the house; and still thought it very likely that he was: that he should not hold himself accountable to Webb, but if Webb would get a gentleman to webb, but if Webb would get a gentleman to take up the quarrel, Mr. G. would be prepared to meet such a substitute on any terms.—Webb, after that, refused to receive any communication on the subject short of a challenge. If a challenge was sent, he said he would be ready in two hours. This is the substance of the matter, if we caught it right by hastily glans after the even went to Philadelphia to see the parents of Professor Mitchell in order to pering over the account which the Col, himself ublished in the National Intelligencer.

The 'affair' caused a good deal of inquiry yesterday for bloody news, though there was a queer cast upon the countenances of those who nquired, which indicated something besides anxiety. One man said he heard that Webb was 'winged.' Another said that was likely flying. We have no idea that a man who went to Washington three times expressly to fight Duff Green, but could not make it out, wil now be so imprudent as to head off a bullet ftom the pistol of any body. As to the present affair, he is evidently safe as a mouse in a mill. He will take nothing but a challenge, and that from a man who has already announced that

he shoots nobody but gentlemen.

Journal of Commerce.

To PENSIONERS,-The following Cirloes his severance from that chair, withdraw cular, just issued from the Comptroller ist and his unsulfied reputation as a man, could not have shielded him from the persecution and from him all the qualities, and render him a of the Treasury, will be interesting to hatred of Doctor Caldwell. many of our readers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT-2nd COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, August 30, 1837.

uly authorised by the laws following form is substituted for form B. prescribed by the circular from this office of July 16, 1836.

very respectfully, sir,

your obedient servant, ALBION K. PARIS, Comptroll STATE (OR TERRITORY) OF-County of -

Be it known, that on the authorised by the laws of the State, to ad. to the true sources from which so much scurril minister oaths, personally appeared --the attorney named in the foregoing pow-duced to co-operate with them in rendering the er of attorney, and made oath that he has no interest whatever in the money he is as extensive as possible. authorised to receive by virtue of the foregoing power of attorney, either by pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of to any person whatever.

Sworn and subscribed the day and year last above written, before me, --[Note. - This affidavit wust be signed y the attorney, and may be taken before any person duly authorized by the aws of the State or Territory to admin-

PROFESSOR MITCHELL'S CHEMISTRY. Mr. Bradford.—In a recent article signed. A Physician," that appeared in the Louisville Journal, and which, by universal consent, is ascribed to the pen of Doctor Caldwell, among other falsehoods, Robert Wickliffe, Esq. Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Transy vania University, is charged with being gui of "shameful misrepresentation," in the account he has given of the reorganization of the Med cal Department, when he says Doctor Mitchell is the author of a standard system of Chemistry." This attack upon the feelings and character of Professor Mitchell, is so wanton and unprovoked, that were it generally known that Doctor Caldwell is the author of it, there could be found neither in reason or propriety any sufficient motive for a notice of it. This, there fore, is merely to point out the source from which it emanates, and to sustain what ha been gratuitously charged upon Mr. Wickliffe

The following are the facts we wish to make known to the public in reference to the System of Chemistry of Professor Mitchell:

The book was published by Messrs. Corey & Fairbank, at Cincinnati, in 1832, on their own account, the childs. ecount, the edition having been sold to those gentlemen, for a stipplated price. Beyond this, the author never had a fraction of pecuniary

nterest in the work; and its introduction into

Thomas Supert to be Attorney of the four or five western colleges, resulted from the United States for the Eastern District of profit. A second edition has been repeatedly called for, and would have appeared more than two years ago, if some insurmountable obsta-cle had not prevented; as very copious addistions and some emendations were in readiness, with a view to republication.

During the past year, the publishers, named above, failed in business, and their assignee, E. W. Chester, Esq. attorney at law, and Edifor of the Cincinnati Journal, sent their stock in trade, to the New York trade-sales, early the Senate to-day. Mr. Webster in an opening speech indicated an intention opening speech indicated an intention contained the balance of the edition of Doctor Mitchell's Chemistry, viz: one hundred and nine copies. The correctness of this statement can be verified, by the assignes, as well as by the

Surviving publisher, Mr. Corey,
That a review is not a just enterion of the value of any work, is well understood. The excellent system of Professor Silliman, publishadequate means on hand were unavailas ed in 1831, (and of which a second edition has uncandid and virulent attack, spread out to the enormous extent of about sixty pages, in pamphlet form. Neither Professor S., nor Prolessor M., supposed that they were giving to the public, a perfect book. They knew better; and all men of common sense also know that it is rather easier to detect blemishes, than to produce a faultless work.

Moreover, if reviews are to be considered inallible criteria by which the public are to udge of themerits of a literary or scientific production, surely the reputation of Doctor Caldwell as an author need not be envied by any man in existence. Though he says himself has "written three times as much including fifty times as much original matter" as Professo Eberle, with the exception of the compliment paid him by Doctor Combe, of Edinburgh, a co-laborer in the cause of Phrenology, I is writings, and they extend through the long period of bulf a century, have never in a single instance been spoken of by n reviewer or critic in terms of approbation. Notwithstanding his bluster and arrogance, I venturn to alledge that in the annals of science no author can be found who has so frequently sued for public applause, and who has been so often rebuked for his presumption in terms of derision and contempt, that could neither be misinterpreted or forgotten.

That Professor Mitchell is in every respect justly entitled to the praise bestowed upon him by Mr. Wickliffe, could be proved by the festimony of Doctor Caldwell himself were the public willing to consider him a competent witness. During his late visit to the east Professor Mitchell was a subject of constant praise in the mouth of Doctor Caldwell. He was declared to be a profound chemist—a splendid lecturer, and with al nearly as good a looking man as himself. When Dr. Henry Miller, the college of Pacter Calling III. league of Doctor Caldwell and the denouncer of Doctor Cooke, was in this city a few weeks since, he was heard to contend that Professor Mitchell was all that Doctor Caldwell had said of him, and in addition, would be more useful to a Medical School than even Professor Silliman himself

if. He even went to Philadelphia to see the parents of Professor Mitchell in order to pernade them to join him in his remonstrance to their son. Finding every expedient unavailing either to persuade or deter him from joining the ate and fortunes of Transylvania, he is now an bject of hatred and vindictive abuse

This would have been the fate of Professor-Silliman had be accepted the Chair of Chemistry in Transylvania, for when Doctor Caldwell as informed that Professor S., had been elect d by the Board of Trustees be immediately o persuade and deter him from accepting .-His former celleagues—the Board of Trustees—and the citizens of Lexington were represented to him in the most odious light. Professor Silliman, however, happened to know Doctor Caldwell, and we have the satisfaction of know-ing too that it was nothing contained in his leter that constituted any part of the reason which ecided him not to accept. But had he have cted otherwise, his high character as a chemcular, just issued from the Comptroller istand his unsulfied reputation as a man, could

But one reason can be assigned for the reckess and disreputable course of those who wish Office, August 30, 1837.

Siz:—In future, the eath to be taken by the atturney of a pensioner, under the act of July 4, 1836, man be taken between the act of July 4, 1836, man be taken before the act of July 4, 1836, man be taken before act of July 4, 1836, may be taken before most furious and desperate acts under the mad lening influence of o of the State to administer oaths. The the objects of their hatred, but also every one who comes in their way. This is what is termed running a muck and more graphically describe those who were ejected from the Medical De partment of this city, than the name they have gratuitonsly assumed. We would not admonish them to pause or hesitate in the career they are running, for every additional effort only places them more and more in their true positions and sides them however and lower in public tion-and sinks them lower and lower in publi estimation. Would they but have the cando to write over their proper signatures, they would the sooner sink into oblivion and save us -, 183-, before me, a ----, duly the trouble of pointing the finger of public scor ty and calumny emanate. Indeed could they nuster so much moral courage, we would be i

> MARRIED-In this county, on the 19th inst. by the Elder Jacob Creath, jr. Benjamin War-field, Esq. 10 Miss Nancy Barr.

In this city, on Wednesday evening last, by Elder James Challen, Mr. William Henry, to Miss Hannah H. Fitch, daughter of Captain Samuel Fitch.

In this city, on Thursday morning last, by the Rev. H. I. Leacook, Dr. Joseph Martin, of Louisville, to Miss Martha I. Hammett, of Vir-

On the 14th inst. by Elder C. J. Smith, Mr. William Davis to Miss Ann W. Cozart-all of Mercer county, Ky.

Also, on the 15th inst., by the same, Mr. Charles Joseph Cabell, of Missouri, to Miss Susan B. Allin, daughter of Thomas Allin, Clerk of the Mercer county Court.

DIED-At his plantation in Holmes county, Miss. on the 18th ult. Maj. Benjamin W. Edwards, a native of this county. He was, at the time of his death, a candidate for Governor of Mississippi.—Paris Cilizen.

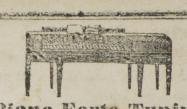
Near Frankfort, on Monday last, Isham Talbott, Esq. a veteran of the Kentucky bar, and formerly a Senator in Congress from this state. In Shelbyville, on the 7th inst. Maj. Joseph Simrall, a distinguished officer of the late war.

TREETER'S LIST OF DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTEBY. Class 34, for 1837. 57, 67, 43, 36, 56, 74, 65, 47, 55, 15, 4.

A. S. STREETER,
Next door to the city Library,
Lex. Ky.

#### GNEW BEER At Candy's,

JUST RECEIVED FROM METCALFE' BREWERY, LOUISVILLE. Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837 .- 39-tf



Pina Forte Tuning AND REGULATING.

PIANO FORTE TUNER, from the unrivalled M. ufactory of R. Nunns Clark & Co., City

of New York,

VI.L make a stay of a few days in Lexington. Those persons having Pianoes out of order, can depend on having them tuned, &c., in the most complete manner, by application to J. W., at the Phonix Hotel. Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1837 .- 39-31\*

#### HUEY & JONES, Merchant Tailors. CORNER OF MAIN AND LIMESTONE STREETS,

LEXINGTON, KY. HAVE just received from Philadelphia, A VERY SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS Suitable for Gentlemens'

wear;

UCH as Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and Various other colored CLOTHS; also,--Waterproof Cloths, (a new article) for Overcoating. Also, a very handsome assortment of CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, BOSTON WRAPPERS, SILK and MERINO SHIRTS, LAMBS'-WOOL AND MERINO HALF HOSE, GLOVES, COLLARS, SUSPEND-ERS, AND BOSOMS. The above goods were elected with great care by one of the firm, and they feel confident that they will be enabled to give their friends and cestomers general sasis-Lexington, Sept. 23, 1837.—39-tf



Travelling by the Rail-Road from Lex ton to Louisville, THROUGH IN 11 HOURS!

THE CARS EAVE at 5, a, m, and arrive at Frankfort at 9 o'clock, a in.

The GOOD INTENT OPPOSITION LINE OF STAGES leaves FRANKFORT at 94 clock, a, m, and arrives at Louisville at 4

PASSENGERS entering at Lexington for UISVILLE, have the preference of seats in this

BAGGAGE transferred from the Cars to the TAGES at the Office in Frankfort.
The CARS also leave LEXINGTON at 3 o' ock, p, m, and Frankfort at 3 o'clock, p, m, PASSENGERS leave Lonisville in the wrote to him on the subject endeavoring bath GOOD INTENT OPPOSITION LINE at 5 o'clock, a, w, and arrive at FRANKFORT to din ner, and in time for the 3 o'clock Line of Cars

H. McCONATHY, Agent. Rail-Road Office, Sept. 23, 1837.—39-tf

Fayette County, Sct. TAKEN UP by James Henderson, 4 miles from Lexington, on the Leestown road, A BAY MARE, black legs, mane, and tail, 3 or 4 years old, about 144 hands high, scar on the left shoulder, not shod, appraise by John Peck and John Curd to \$45, before me this 25th Sept. 1837.

DAN. BRADFORD, jp

Attest, J. C. Rodes, clk. by Waller Rodes, d c

#### NOTICE.

Lexington to Richmond (near Colonel Rodes') GNE BAG CONTAINING WEAR-ING APPAREL. The owner can have the same by giving a satisfactory description application to BUTLER HOWELL, 6 miles from Lexington, on the Richmond Turnpike

The Feather Renovator, Is now prepared for executing all orders. It it is put up in the Frame !House on Main Cross Street next door to Mr. Schooley's Bake Beds will be received, Renovated and re-

turned the same day. By the process used in this MACHINE, old and worn out Beds are cleansed and sifted of the dirt and dust, and the Feathers are rid of the odious and bad smell which they have ac cumulated from long use, and restored to their original cleanliness and elasticity. New Feath ers are greatly improved by being cleansed of dust and animal oil of which all Feathers par take. By this process all moths, or other in

sects are destroyed.
Those who delight in comfortable sleeping are invited to call and witness the operation CALEB BROWN. Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837---39--tf

#### REMOVAL DYEING, SCOURING & TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

citizens of Lexington and the public generally that he has removed his establishment to a house on upper Street, a few doors from Norron's Drug Store, and nearly opposite Drs. Satterwhite & Whitney's Shop, where he may always be found. He thinks it unnecessary to say more than that he is perfectly acquainted with his business, having had long experience in

every branch of it. Ladies Silks, Merino's, And almost every other article can be dyed in

a manner to give satisfaction to the most particular individual. He has an IMPROVED MODE OF RENOVATING GENTLE-MEN'S CLOTHES, making them appear in most cases new. Hisprices shall be moderate, and he hopes to receive a share of the public fa-

Lexington, sept. 16, 1837-38-4m

TOHIRE, INTIL Christmas, a likely NEGRO BOY 12 years old. He has been used to house Lexington, Sept. 16, 1837 - 38-3t.

Kentucky State Lottery. CLASS No. 37, for 1837 .- To be drawn September 30th.

CAPITALS. 30,000 dolls! 10,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 3,140 dolls! \$3,000! \$2,500! \$2,000! and

50 PRIZES OF \$1,000! Tickets-Ten Dollars. P. S. The Kentucky Lottery after the first of October, will draw twice a week-Weduce-

days and Saturdays.

A. S. STREETER, next door to City Library. Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837 .- 39-td

### OCTOBER:

### Renewed Favorites.



enabled to lay before our Correspondents this month are of the most Splendid Character, and are celebrated as "Sylvester's Favorites." Having always been particularly fortunate in similar schemes. Particular attention is requested to the "VIR-GINIAS," and early appli-cation should be made to pre-vent disappointment, and to insure the fulfilment of orders. Address S. J. SYLVESTER, 140, Broadway, New York.

### 000!!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. CLASS No. 6.

For the Benefit of the Town of Wheeling, To be drawnat Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Oct. 7, 1837. CAPITALS.

8,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 3,500 dolls! 2,322 dolls! 10 of 2,000 dolls! 10 of 1,500 dolls! 10 of 1,000 dollars! 10 Prizes of \$500-29 of 400 dolls! &c. Tickets Ten Dollars. A certificate of a Package of 22 Whole Tickets will be sent on receipt of \$120. Halves and Quarters in the same proportion.

25 THOUSAND DOLLARS

13 drawn Nos.in each pack. of 25 Tickets

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, CLASS No. 7. Endowing the Monongalia Academy.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday,
Oct. 14, 1837.

CAPITALS. 30 Thousand Dolls. 10,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 2,000 dolls! 25 of 1.000 25 of \$500 dolls! 25 of 500 dolls! 28 of 300 dolls!

200 prizes of 200 dollars! &c. TICKETS \$10-Shares in proportion. Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tickets will cost only 130 Dollars. Halves and Quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

# \$40,000!!

150 prizes of 1,000 Dollars.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of the Mechanic Benevolent Society of Norfolk CLASS NUMBER 8, FOR 1837. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday Oct. 21, 1837.

SPLENDID SCHEME! 40,000 dolls! 10,000 dols! 4,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 1,940 dolls! 5 of 1,500 dolls! 5 of 1,200 dolls! 150 of \$1,000! 64 of \$100, 64 of 09 dollars, &c.

Tickets only Ten Dollars. Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tick-Lexington to Richmond (page Colonal Lexington to Richmond (page Co

> GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTER! For the benefit of the State Treasury, Del. College and Common Schools. Class No. 36, for 1837.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. Monday, October 23, 1837. Capitals. Main 20,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,000 dolls! 1,230 dolls! 10 of 1,000 dolls! 10 of 500 dolls! &c.

Tickets for Five Dollars. A Certificate of a package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for 65 Dollars-Halves and Quarters in proportion.

Sylvester's Favorite VIRGINIA STATE LOT-

TERY, Class No. 7, For the benefit of the town of Wellsburg,
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Oct 28, 1837, SCHEME. \$30,000! \$10,000! \$7,000!! \$5,000! \$4,000! \$3,000! \$2,162! 25 prizes of \$1,000! 50 prizes of \$500! 50 pri-ses of \$200! 88 prizes of \$150, &c. &c. &c.

JOHNFISCHER.

RATEFUL to his former customers for their patronage, respectfully informs the sitisons of Positions. Halves, Quasters, and Eighths in Strengthen. Tickets 10 Dollars.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway N. Y. 38-tdd

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JOURNAL OFFICE FOR SALE. Owing to the intended removal of one of the

Editors and the wish of the other to devote him self more exclusively to the duties of his profes sion, the undersigned offer for sale the establishment of the North Carolina Journal office. The office is well found in Job, newspaper and or namental type, the list of subscribers is tolerably large, and they doubt not might be greatly augmented by a little exertion. To any person desirous of embarking in the business it of fers inducements not inferior to any in this state but to a practical printer to any in this state but to a practical printer as State, but to a practical printer they know of no investment he could make of his money that

would yield him a more profitable return.

HYBART & STRANGE.

Fayetteville 30th May 1837.

Printers will confer a favor by giving the above two or three insertions in their papers.

#### Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Glassware, Queenswere, &c.

TOO CASES Negroes headow Glass, 50 cases Mens' Calf & Kip Shoes and Brogans, 20 cases Childrens' Shoes—assort-50 do. Cowhide Boots-very heavy 10 do. Waterproof Boots, 25 do. Womens' Shoes,—assorted

101 chests (very superior) do.,
50 boxes sup. Honeydew Cavendish Tobacco
10 half pipes Cognac Brandy,
3 barrels old Peach do 10 casks QNEENSWARE—assorted for Coun-150 boxes GLASSWARE—comprising Tum-

All of which will be offered to punctual WHOLESALE DEALERS, at fair prices, by

Lexington, Sept. 2,18 37,-37-1m

5 pipes GIN, Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry, Port, & Sweet WINES, MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL.

200 bags Havana, Rio & Java COFFEE, 125 boxes G. P. Imperial TEA,

#### New Fall & Winter GOODS.

HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO.

of the following articles, to wit: Blue, Black, Drab, and Fancy colored Cloths, Flushings and Pilot Cloths for Overcoats, Mohair do do Ribbed, Striped, and Plain Cassimeres

Sattiuetts—striped, crossbarred and plain
Winter Vestings—Silk, Swansdown, & Valencia
Merinoes and Challa,
Calicoes and Ginghams,

Muslin and Lace Collars,
Falland Winter Shawls,
Red and White Flannels,
Rose, Whitney, and Mackinaw Blankets,
Rice's Kid and Walking Shoes,
Do Gaiter Boots and Fur Top Shoes,

INGRAIN AND VENETIAN

### CARPETING: A LARGE STOCK, and

will be sold on as accommodating terms as they can be purchased in the city. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our stock.

H. C & CO.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1837 .- 36-tf

For Rent WISH to let the first and second stories of that spacious WARE-ROUSE on Water street, fronting the Rail Road Depot. The whole would be let to one tenant, or divided into four convenient Store Rooms, to suit applicants, on liberal terms. A. O. NEWTON. Lexington, Sept. 5, 1837.—36-tf

LEXINGTON, SEPT. 5, 1837.

### NEW GOODS.

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO. NO. 49, MAIN STREET, Are now roceiving their first supplies of

Fall & Winter Goods Wholesale dealers supplied on good terms. Sept. 5, 1837.-36-1m

#### J. LOGUE'S SCHOOL.

HE Subscriber will re-opon his School on Monday, September the 4th. J. LOGUE. august 26, 1837 38-tf

The Latin & Greek Classics

THE REV. MR. M'MAHON AVING yielded to the solicitation of some young gentlemen of this city, to devote one or two hours each day in teaching them the Languages, would be pleased to receive some six or eight pupils more, to make up a full class. Lexington, Aug. 22, 1837.—34-3m

PUBLIC SALE,

#### ford county, A VALUABLE FARM,

balance in 3 equal payments.

JOHN PARKER, WILLIAM L. TODD. } Exr's. September 12, 1837.-37-3t.

BOUT the 15th of August, my negro man, named BEN, was sent by the stage to Lexington, from the Blue Licks, but has not yet re-ported himself to me. I will give Ten Dollars as a reward to any erson who will deliver him to me, or to M. Thomas B. Megowan, the Jailor at Lexington Anomas B. Megowan, the Jahor at Lexington, and all reasonable expenses will be paid. Ben is about 50 years of age, pretty well known in the neighborhood of Lexington, upwards of six feet high, broad shouldered stout man, head a little gray, he is clothed with stout Jeans, and flanel shirts, he is a hemp hackler, has a wife at the Blue Licks but is in the habit of visit-ing at the widow Mc'Ilvain's & the other free

negroes in her neighborhood.
CLEMENT SMITH. Lexington, Sept. 7th 1837-37-3t

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

N pursuance of a Resolution adopted by the Mayor and Council of Louisville, designat-ing the 2d Monday in October next as the time of meeting of the Stockholders of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road Company. Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, will be held on that day, at their office in Lexington, for the purpose of taking into consideration all subjects relat ing to the affairs of the Company that may be submitted to them. By order of the Board,

A. O. NEWTON,
Secretary & Treasurer, Lex. & Ohio
Rail Road Company

#### DESTRUCTIVE FERE.

THE HARRISON FORGE, owned by Stockton & Wagley, on Brush Creek, in Green county, was almost entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 13th of September. Notwithstanding every exertion was made by the hands to extinguish the flames and save the property—with the exception of the dwelling house, &c., nearly the whole premises were consumed. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. There was no insurance on any part of the works.

September 16th, 1837.—38-4tch&W THE HARRISON FORGE, owned by

## VALUABLE AND TRIED

PATENT MEDICINES. TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA;

SUPERIOR to any other preparation of the kind in use, and recommended by the THEIR new supplies of FALL AND lous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutaneous Affections, &c.

A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and dibilitated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and how NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT;

An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises Fresh Cuts, &c.
MONTAGUE'S BALM;

A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the teeth.

A supply of the above mentioned Medicine

kept always on hand and for sale by
S. C. TROTTER.

At his Drug Store, Cheapside, Lex., Ky.
And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. Norron, Main street. August 3, 1837.-31-tf.

DR. CROSS

AVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional Servi With a great many other goods suitable to the present and approaching seasons; all of which july 19, 1837, 22-tf



furniture & Chairs.

THE Subscriber contin ues to manufacture CHAIRS AND FURNI-TURE of every description My Fall Stock isimmens ly large, consisting, in part

SIDEBOARDS, With Marble Tops, various patterns. PIER & CENTRE TABLES,

Marble Tops—Mahogany do
Mahogany Dining, Breakfast and Card Tables;
Work Tables; Extension and Sliding Frame
Tables; Common do of all kinds; Mahogany and Cherry Wardrobes; Diessing and Plain Bureaus; Secretaries and Book Cases; Washstands, fine and common.

SPRING AND SQUAB SEAT SOFASI

Covered with Plush Velvet and Hair Cloth. Mahogany Parlor Chairs ROCHING CHAIRS, With Spring Seats.

Bedsteads, fine & common. On hand, a large assortment of

#### Fancy & Windsor CHAIRS,

Of every description and at various prices. of October next, at Versailes, in Wood-amine my assortment. Persons going to housekeeping, who intend to make a large bill, will find it to their interest to buy of me, as I will make a liberal discount to those who buy Containg 316 Acres, (belonging to the Estate of JOHN PARKER deceased,) within 3 miles of Versailles, near Clear-creek Meeting House. Any person wishing to see the Farm will call on Mr. C. JONES who lives on the premises.

Terms of Sale—One third of the purchase money will be required on the first day of March next, when possession will be given; the balance in 3 equal payments.

Inake a floral discount to those who buy a quantity. To persons who have been in the balance afficient discount to those who buy a quantity. To persons who have been in the balance in Health and the pleasure of a second to those who buy a quantity. To persons who have been in the balance in the deceased, within 3 miles of elsewhere, I would say that I cannot sell at Eastern prices, but I believe that I can deliver the Furniture in their houses, of as good a quality at Eastern prices, with the additional cost of carriage from the East. Call and see, and make your own calculations.

I have had the pleasure of furnishing the

I have had the pleasure of furnishing the house of Mr. WM. WARNER complete, and I banter Lexington to show a finer furnished ouse at the same or at less expense

To those living in the City, who purchase Furniture of me, I will deliver at their houses in good order and free of expense.

I am prepared with a fine NEW HEARSE to attend to Funeral calls, either in town or country at any hour, day or night.

JAMES MARCH,

Lamestone street, 2d door above the Jail. Lexington, Aug. 31, 1837.—35-tf

#### NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Hunter, Hale & Harper, (Successors to Hawkins, Morrison and Hunter,

AVE commenced receiving at their Store Rooms, No. 48, Main street, their Fall Importain of American, English, and French, Staple

AND

FANCY DRY GOODS,

omprising a general and very desirable assort ent, for the present and approaching A good stock of COLERAIN IRISH LINENS We invite an early call from purchasers, believing that we can please them in GOODS and PRICES.

н. н. & я. September 12, 1837.-37-1m.

#### Fine Kentucky Jeans.

E keep constantly on hand, for sale by the Piece or at Retail, McFadin's su-perior MERINO WOOL JEANS. We wish to purchase 4000 Yards COARSE HEAVY MIXED JEANS. 5000 paris large eavy NEGRO SOCKS.

HUNTER, HALE & HARPER. Lexington Sept. 12, 1837.—37-1m.

### An Apprentice Wanted

N Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing, will be taken if immediate application be made. A lad between the ages of 14 and 16 and from the country, would be preferred.

August 10, 1837.—32-46

#### To Mechanics.

THE undersigned is charged with the duty of employing mechanics to finish the State House and other public buildings at Little Rock, in the State of Arkansas. Between 30 biers, Bottles, Decanters, Jars and Winand 40 thousand dollars is on hand for that

The carpentering work and the plastering The carpentering work and the plastering and rough casting will constitute the two principal items of expense in completing the public buildings. There is yet a portion of brick work to be done, worth probably, three or four thousand dollars. The buildings are to be painted in the best order. A large portion yet to be covered with tin. And the Square, three hundred feet on each side, is to be enclosed with an iron paling or fence.

with an iron paling or fence.

The undersigned expects to purchase all the necessary materials at Louisville or Cincinnati, and take them with him to Little Rock on his return in the fall; at which time he expects those who engage to do the work or any portion of it to accompany him.

Little Rock, the place where this work is to be done, is the place where this work is to be done, is the permanent seat of government of the new State of Arkansas. It is a fine situation, and a flourishing place, laid out for a good large city, and only wanting mechanics to improve rapidly. It is situated on the south side of the Arkansas river, on a high bluff the table of the Arkansas river, on a high bluff can be accounted to the south of said bank, about 300 miles from the mouth of said river; and is a point that can be reached by steamboats the greater part of the year. It is not only a high and handsome situation, but is well watered and esteemed healthy. The latitude is about thirty-five.

The undersigned feels authorized in saying that there will be erected within the next two years, at the City of Little Rock, two large banking establishments—one for the Bank of the State of Arkansas, now comme erations, and one other for the Real Estate Bank, lately chartered, and to be located at that place. Both banks have branches, and as they have been chartered for a great number of years, there is little doubt but suitable and per manent buildings will be erected for each

The general government, by her agent, has purchased a site for an Arsenal adjoining the city of Little Rock, upon which, it is said, many large buildings of brick is to be erected. In addition to all this, the undersigned has personal knowledge of divers individuals, citizens, who would put up good large buildings of brick if there were a good supply of mechanics in the country.

Itis believed that mechanics who wish to emigrate, would do well to move to Arkansas emigrate, would do well to move to Arkansas within the next six or eight months. Besides finding plenty of work to do there, they will find the prices invariably high. We have had no excessively good times, and we expect no very hard times. The causes which produced high prices in the States generally, and which are now passing away, have never existed in Arkansas, and all the distress and evils consement on such folly and extravagance, are not poked for in Arkansas for some years to come We have had no Banks there to tempt us with their loans to engage beyond our own means in wild speculation. The prices of Arkansas are as high, if not much higher, at this time than the prices of Kentucky, and as money will be increased by the making of banks in Arkansas, it cannot be expected that the prices there will come down, when all admit that the present prices of this country are too high, and must be lowered. Mechanics who have done well, during the high prices here, will continue to do well by emigrading to Arkansas.

The undersigned intends to give the work of the public baildings to mechanics who will accompany him to Little Rock in the fall, preferring first, those who have families, provided, they take their families along; and provided, also, that they be sober men who can be relied on and their charges reasonable. on and their charges reasonable.

Individuals wishing to contract will commu-Individuals wishing to contract will communicate with the undersigned, on the subject by letter, directed to Danville, Kentucky, where he will be, the greater part of his time, till the first day of October next. In their communications, they will please furnish a bill of prices for the work they are willing to undertake. Carpenters can say they will work by the Lou isville printed prices, more or less, as they may make their bid. Bricklayers will say what will be their charge for making and laying, and what for laying only. And in like manner others will give a bill of prices.

Mechanics who know themselves to be good workmen, and of good character, and who are willing to emigrate would do well to visit the undersigned, if convenient, and have a personal

It will be expected that those who get a contract, will take with them a sufficient number of hands to complete the work in a reasonable time, and that they will be ready to leave by the first of October.

The Boats of the Arkansas trade are brough up the river in the summer, for the purpose repairing, and return as soon as the water will admit in the fall; upon any of those boats a speedy and cheap passage may be had.

E. A. MORE, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Ark. July 25,1837-33-8t.

#### TO THE AFFLICTED WM ADAIR'S UNRIVALLED PATENT-RIGHT TRUSS.

THAT the undersigned has, and can effectually cure the Hernia, Ruptures, or what is commonally called Bussen, reference need only be made to the following gentlemen, who have given certificates of the fact that the have been entirely cured by the appli cation of my Truss.

George Crow, 62 years Fleming county, Ky Isaiah Plummer, do. do. John Moore's Negro man, Cythiana. A. Symes, Nicholas county Miller's black boy, Nicholas county. Caleb Redden, Mason county.

John Jacobs, 33 years, Maysville, Ky. Jas. Inlow 68 years, Fleming county.
T. Daniel Clark's two sons Mason county

Willam Willoughby, do. do. Rolla Porter's black man, 40 years, Fleming Mrs. Funis' black, boy Fayette county. Jno. Story, 62 years. Georgetown Ky.
—Moffitt's son, Washington county. Jas. Whaley's black man, Bourbon county Widow De Bell's son, Fleming county.

-Cahill's son Mason, county . The above cases have all been cured, their ages varying from 4 to 68. The original certificates can at any time be seen in my possess

19 to 90 days.

Letters addressed to me at Shawnee Run P O., Mercer county, Ky., post paid, will be attended to as soon as the nature of the ease will

admit. I will also sell rights to Counties of WM. ADAIR. june 17, 1837-25-1y,

ST. CATHARINE'S Female Academy,

LEXINGTON, KY.

THE next Session of this Instition will commence on Monday, August 28th. The young Ladies are requested to return on that day, to resume their classes.

W. C. BELL, Assignee. Lexington, Ky., August 22, 1837.-34-2m

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,

TURF REGISTER. UBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, Edilor.
J. W. TRUMBULL,
Agent for Lexington, Fayete Co.

ept. 15, 1836--55-tf. NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY

Lexington, July 3d 1837. S
DIVIDEND of four per cent. for the lass asix months, out o' the profits, has been de-clared this day, and will be paid to the stock-bolders on demand at the Bank. Full dividend will be allowed on all sums paid in, on or before the first of January last, and at the same rate the first of January last, and at the same rate from the 15th may last, on the 7th Instalment of \$5 per share then due and paid.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.

Lex. July 6, 1837—27-tf

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY Medical Department.

THE TRUSTEES having re-organized this Department of the Institution, by the re-appointment of three members of the former Faculty; the election of Drs. EBERLE, MITCH-ELL and Cross, late Professor in the Medical College of Ohio; and the creation of an Adjunct Professorship of Anatomy and Surgery the Lectures will commence, as usual, on the first Monday of November, with the following

Anatomy & Surgery, by B. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Professor, and JAMES M. BUSH, M. D., Adjunct Professor.

Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence by JAMES C. CROSS, M. D. Theory & Practice, by JOHN EBERLE, M. D. Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by W.M. H. RICHARDSON, M. D. Meteria Medica and Medical Botany, by CHAS.

W. SHORT, M. D. Chemistry and Pharmacy, by THOMAS D. Each of the teachers will lecture daily—Sabaths excepted. The fees of the entire course including Matricutation and the use of the Library, will be \$110. The Graduation fee, \$20.

The Notes of all solvent State Banks will be received in payment of these fees, from Students coming from the States in which the Banks are located.

By order of the Faculty, JAMES C. CROSS, Dean. Lexington, july 19, 1837 22-tf.

The Publishers of the following paper are requested to insert the above to the amount of \$5, and send the papers containing it to the Dean, on the receipt of which the money will be remitted, viz:

be remitted, viz:

Kentucky—Louisville Journal and Advertier, Maysville Eagle Ohio—Cincinnatti Gazette, Columbus Journal and Hemisphere, Chillicothe Gazette, Zanesville Republican Cleveland Herald, Tennessee—Nashville Whig & Banner and Union, Memphis Enquirer, Knoxville Gazette. Alabama—Huntsville Advocate and Democrat, Tuscaloosa Intelligencer, Mobile Register and Advocate. Missouri—St. Louis Republican, and Palmyra Gazette. Mississippi—Natchez Journal, Vicksburg Register, Jackson Mississippian, Woodville Republican. Louisiana—New Orleans Bee, True American and Bulletin, Alexandria Gazette, Georgia—Milledgeville Recorder, Savanah Republican, Augusta Constitutionalist. South publican, Augusta Constitutionalist. South Carolina—Charleston Courier and Mercury Columbia Telescope. North Carolina—Ral-eigh Register, Favetteville Observer. Arkan sas-Little Rock Advocate and Gazette. Il-linois, Jacksonsville Advocate, Vandalia Whig. Alton Journal, Galena Advertiser. Indiana— New Albany Gazette, Indianopolis Journal, Madison Republican, Logansport Gazette. Virginia—Richmond Whig and Enquirer, Winchester Republican, Wheeling Times, Lynchburg Virginian, Charlottsville Advocate. Dis-triet of Columbia—Washington city Intelligen-cer, Globe and Reformer. New York—Spirit cer, Globe and Reformer. New York—Sp of the Times Michigan—Detroit Courier.

#### BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

HE Public are respectfully informed that a Permanent Depository for the sale of Bibles of the various descriptions by the American Bible Society, has been opened in Short Street in this City, two doors below the Post Office, where they will be furnished to purchasers at the Society's prices in New York, with the exception of the finer bound copies on which there is laid the additional charge of cost and carriage from New York.

The following are at present in Store, viz: Quarto Bibles, in various paper & binding \$2 85 Royal Octavo Reference Bibles, \$2, to \$7 50

Plainly bound Octavo Bibles, \$1,25.

Duodecimo Reserence Bibles, 80 cts to \$1,31\frac{1}{2}.

Common Duodecimo Bibles, in quantities, at 50 to 85 cents. Fine pocket Bibles, at \$1, to \$2 50. Testaments in comm to 564 cents.

ALSO—For sale at the Depository, a supply of the TRACTS of the American Tract Socie ty, and many publications of the American Sunday School Union, which will be furnished to Societies and individuals, at the New York

EDWARD F. BERKLEY, Agent for Lexington and Vicinity. Lexington, july 26, 1837 34-8t

55th Notice! ERSONS who know themselves, when they see this, to be indebted to the subscribers, are respectfully but earnestly solicited to call and settle their accounts and notes. We mean

those that are due.

OREAR & BERKLEY. Lexington. June 10,1837-24-tf.

LAW NOTICE. Y Clients are informed, that in the cases generally which I was engaged in the Court of Appeals, and Woodford and Jassamine Circuit Courts, I will be represented by AARON K. WOOLLEY, Esq. who will close my engagements in those courts. My cases in the Fayette Circuit Court will be attended to by my fate partner HENRY HUMPHRYES, Esq. and by AARON K WOOLLE and Madison C. Johnson, Esqs. in those i which they were not engaged against me. DANL MAYES.

### SELLING OFF AT COST

Lexington, March, 4, 1837-10--15

Lexington, out of one of the

Largest Stocks of Goods, IN THE CITY!

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, BOMBAZINES, BOMBAZETTS, MERI-NOES, plain and figured; and a great variety of LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S

W. C. BELL, Assignee.

NEW GOODS.

M. E. BROWNING

IS RECEIVING HIS NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. IS stock is large, and consists of almost evdating terms, and invites his customers and ourchasers generally, to give him a call. Lexington, April 21, 1837-17-tf.

#### Rotanic Medicines:

DR. C. BLACK, respectfully informs his friends and former customers, and the public generally, that he forms his friends and former customers, and the public generally, that he has removed to Dr Cornell's old stand Limestone street, nearly opposite the Jail, sign of the Golden Mortar, where he may be found at all times, except when absent on professiona business. He has received a well selected and general assortment of

BOTANIC MEDICINES, All of which are warranted genuine. Diaphoreetic, Composition, Spice Bitters, and Negvine, one dollar per pound. He makes and keeps constantly on hand, Anti-Syphilis or Puryfying Syrup—good for all cutaneous diseases—di ses of the skin and scorfulous diseases, &c.

He is Agent for, and has on hand, Dr. How-ARD'S improved system of Botanic Medicine.
Also, Dr. M. L Lewis' stimulating linament an infalible cure for Croup, &c.
April 25 1837—17-tf.

### NEW GOODS.

Orean's Berkley. ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND SPLENDI

#### SPRING AND SUMMER Goods.

UR Stock being complete, we deem it unnecessary to necessary to give a long list of articles—as we presume those wishing to purchase, wil examine for themselves. We therefore respect fully solicit a call from our friends and custom ers, and the public generally, and give our pledge that they shall be accommodated on as good terms, as in any part of the western coun-OREAR & BERKLEY.

CHINN & GAINES

Lex april 21, 1837-16-16.

AVE now received their entire Stock of FANCY GOODS, and can offer to those who wish to purchase, a very large assortment of French worked single and double COLLARS and CAPES, PAINTED LAWNS, JACKO-NETS and MUSLINS, which will be sold low, and to which we invite the attention of purchaers at (Morrison & Bradley's old stand,) No 34, Main Street.

CHINN & GAINES.

N. B. A large lot of Rice's KID SLIPPERS, may 3, 1837—18-tf.

#### DRUGS & CHEMICALS; A FRESH SUPPLY.

JUNE, 1837. R. SAMUEL C. TROTTER at his old stand on Cheapside, has received a fresh importation of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, which with his former, stock render his assort-

ment full, general, and complete. The Medicines he sells, shall be fresh and o good quality—and his prices moderate.

PRESCRIPTIONS put up with neatness and

June 1, 1837. - 22-tf.

FURNITURE WARE ROOM. have the pleasure of offering a large assortment

THE undersigned, recently from Cincinnati having increased their stock of Furniture and will endeavor to keep such a supply as will en-able their customers to furnish themselves on as short notice and as favorable terms as elsewhere They have now on hand and will continue to man



Mahogany Dining, Breakfast, Extension, Hall and Sideboard Tables; SOFAS, Spring Seat; Mahogany Chairs; Boston Rocking Chairs, do; Easy do; Bed Steps; Patent Beadsteads, on an improved

plan, tried and approved; with all other ar-They are prepared to attend to Funeral An arrangement has been made for a supply of Eastern made PIANO FORTES.

VENEERS for sale. Just received, as a sample, one of Swift's con-fronted Patent Elastic Cushion-hammer PIA NOS-Also, a second-hand Piano for sale o

THOS. W. POWELL, HORACE E. DIMICK, Main st. 2d door above the Library. Lexington, Nov. 24, 1836-74-tf



Railroad Regulations,

#### CAR HOURS AT LEXINGTON & FRANKFORT

FIRST LINE. EAVE LEXINGTON every morning at 5 o'clock, and arrive at Frankfort at 9, a m, before the departure of the Accommodation Stages for Louisville. Leave FRANKFORT at 4 o'clock, pm, after the arrival of the Accommodation Stages from Louisville, and arrive

at Lexington at 8 PASSENGERS from Lexington to Lou-isville, will, by this arrangement, be carried through in daylight.

SECOND LINE. Leave LEXINGTON every day at 2 o'clock, pm, and arrive at Frankfort at 7, before the departure of the MAIL STAGE for Louisville. Returning, leave FRANKFORT every morning at 8 o'clock, after the arrival of the MAIL STAGE from Louisville, and arrive at Lexing-

ton at 12 o'clock. A RE now offering at the Store of J. T.

FRAZER, Marble Front, Main street, the 30th day of July, 1837. CHARLES B. LEWIS, July 29, 1837 -31-tf

FAYETTE COUNTY, Sct. AKEN UP by James Brock, living 6 miles from Lexington, near the Versailles road, one SORREL MARE, 4 or 5 years old, about 15½ hands high, blaze face, a small white spot on the right jaw, long mane and tail, walks and trots and the state of the state well, shod all round, had a leather strap round her neck—appraised by B. Binnt and Jer. Murphy, jr. to \$120, before me this 26th day of August, 1837.

Copy—att.

D. BRADFORD, jp
J. C. Rodns, clk.fcc



T his Coach Repository, has now on hand T his Coach Repository, nos a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey,

which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any descripion, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New Ark, free

Lexington , Sept. 15, 1836---55--tf

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE

Insurance Company

### Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last. CAPITAL, 300,000 Dollars!



THIS COMPANY will insure Buildings Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Boats, and their Cargoes against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY of every description, against the

"This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advan-

The following are the officers chosen by the tockholders: JOHN W. HUNT, President.
WM. S. WALLER,
JACOB ASHTON, M. C. JOHNSON, JOEL HIGGINS, Directors. THO. C. O'REAR, LEON'D. WHEELER

THOMAS P. HART, Surveyor. Lex Sept 23, 1836-58-tf REMOVAL CABINET MAKING.

A. O. NEWTON, Sec'ry.



ing to purchase to call upon him.

VANNOY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS made to order on short noti JOSEPH MILWARD. Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835—2-tf TOW LINEN &C.

YARDS TOW LINEN; 2000 Yands BERLAPS; For sale on reasonable terms, by HIGGINS, COCHRAN & Co.

Lex, feb 18, 1837-8-tf

RICHARD A. BUCKNER, JR. GEORGE R. M'KEE. Attorneys & Counsellors at Law. LEXINGTON Ky.

LEXINGTON Ky.

Foundation of Foundation of

Fayette, Scott, Jessamine, and Wood-ford; also in the Federal Court and Court of Appeals at Frankfort Office n Upper street, 3d door from Frazer's

Lexington, June 9th, 1837-25-tf.

LAW NOTICE. HAVE resumed the practice of the Law, and will attend the Fayette Circuit Court, and the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. My office is on Main Street, Lexington, a few doors above Frazer's corner in sight of the Court-House. THOMAS M. HICKEY.

March 2, 1837.—9-tf.

SPUN COTTON.

A LARGE LOT of R. S. Haviland and Co's. SPUN COTTON for sale, warranted good, and sold as low as it can be bought inthe city.

H1GGINS, COCHRAN & Co. may 3, 1837—18-tf. DISSOLUTION.

HE Partnership heretofore existing be-tween the subscribers, trading under the firm of VANPELT & FRANKLIN, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the firm can be paid to either of us, and all debts contracted by the firm will be paid by S. B. VANPELT. It is desired that firm of all who may be owing us should come forward and settle immediately, as H. B. FRANKLIN

Lex. June 21, 1837 -26-tf.

contemplates moving to the west next fall.
S. B. VANPELT,
H. B. FRANLLIN.

S. B. Vanpelt stand and will, at all times, be ready to wait on the old customers of the house, and such new ones as may think it their interest togive him a call. He has at present on hand an extensive assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, PUMPS, &c. &c. of every description, which will be sold low, for CASH.

June 21, 1837. - 26-tf.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON, July 26, 1837. A OTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Bank that an Instalment (being the eighth) of five dollars on each share, is required to be paid on the 5th day of November

By order of the Board of Directors, M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.
August 3, 1837.—31-tf.

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-SMITHING.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prevared to furnish all articles in their line out the shortest, notice. The PLOUGH line, on the shortest notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in allite oranches, and a good assortment of the latest im proved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING, JOHN HEADLEY, BRO "NING & HEADLEY.

BRO "NING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough
Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended. B& H.

Lex Sep 7.—53-tf

